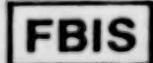


JPRS-SEA-85-011

18 January 1985

Southeast Asia Report



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

18 January 1985

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

CONTENTS

CAMBODIA

| | |
|--|----|
| Defense Ministry Announces Death of Ustinov (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 23 Dec 84)..... | 1 |
| VODK Urges Implementation of UNGA Resolutions (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 22 Dec 84)..... | 2 |
| Report on Agricultural Developments 17 -23 December (Various sources, 17-23 Dec 84)..... | 4 |
| Bulgarian Party Lecturer; Irrigation, Meteorology Work (SPK, 20 Dec 84)..... | 6 |
| Chea Soth Speaks at Meteorological Meeting (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 22 Dec 84)..... | 7 |
| Thais, KPNLF Assess Ampil Atmospherics (Allen Nacheman; AFP, 1 Jan 84)..... | 8 |
| Women's Feature Discusses Contribution of VPA (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 22 Dec 84)..... | 10 |
| Further Reports on KPNLF Nam Yun Defeat, DK Units (Various sources, various dates)..... | 11 |
| Thai Coordination With KPNLF DK Unit Commander Notes Problems NAEO NA Report KPNLF Strength, Unit 838 | |

| | |
|--|----|
| Article Hails Militant Solidarity With Vietnam (Phnom Penh Domestic Service, 18 Dec 84)..... | 14 |
| VODK Comments on Unity of Resistance Forces (Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 21 Dec 84)..... | 17 |
| Clandestine Radios Report Battlefield Activities (Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea, various dates; Voice of Democratic Kampuchea, 18 -20 Dec 84)..... | 19 |
| 10 Kompong Thom Villages 'Liberated' | |
| 3 Battambang Villages 'Liberated' | |
| 13 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang | |
| 2 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang | |
| 500 People 'Liberated' in Battambang | |
| 155 SRV Casualties in Battambang | |
| SRV Regiment Attack Repulsed | |
| 10,000 Forced Workers Released | |
| Counterattack on 6 SRV Regiments | |
| Fighting on Samlot Battlefield | |
| Helicopters Strafe Kandal Villages | |
| People Forced To Repair Road | |
| Briefs | |
| Returnees in Kompong Thom | 24 |
| Vietnamese Journalists Group | 24 |
| DK Division in Fighting | 24 |
| CPV Lecturer | 24 |
| Thai Reaction to Congressmen's Trip | 25 |
| Activities of Brigade 'Khar' Combatants | 25 |
| Vietnamese Imprison Border Traders | 25 |
| Delegation to Hanoi | 25 |
| Bulgarian Party Lecturer | 25 |
| LAOS | |
| Champassak Border Security Problems With Thailand (Niti Saignaseng; NOUM LAO, 1-15 Jun 84)..... | 26 |
| December Youth Group By-Laws Published (GNAOVASON LAO, Jun 84)..... | 28 |
| Twin Lao-SRV Districts' Trade Relations Examined (S. Viengsam; HENG NGAN, No 96, 1984)..... | 31 |
| Solidarity With SRV, PRK Urged (Vientiane Domestic Service, 20 Dec 84)..... | 33 |
| Vientiane Business Registration, Tax Collected (Vientiane Domestic Service, 22 Dec 84)..... | 36 |

| | |
|--|----|
| SRV Division's Support of Laos Described (Vientiane Domestic Service, 23 Dec 84)..... | 38 |
| Souphanouvong Greet Mong People at New Year (Vientiane Domestic Service, 23 Dec 84)..... | 40 |
| Faidang Lobaliayao Statement on Mong New Year (Faidang Lobaliayao; Vientiane Domestic Service, 24 Dec 84)..... | 42 |
| Thai, French Reporters Visit Border Villages (KPL, 26 Dec 84)..... | 46 |
| Border Villagers Score Thai Atrocities (KPL, 29 Dec 84)..... | 47 |
| Col Thonglai: RTA Troops Still on Lao Territory (THE NATION REVIEW, 30 Dec 84)..... | 48 |
| AFP Examines Exodus From Laos to Thailand (Francis Deron; AFP, 2 Jan 84)..... | 50 |
| Briefs | |
| Phoun Hails French Minister | 53 |
| SRV Economic Office Opens | 53 |
| Kaysone Hails Hawke | 53 |
| USSR Art, Handicraft Exhibit | 53 |
| Bulgarian Aid | 54 |
| Ex-Prince Flees to Thailand | 54 |
| Payment Agreement With SRV | 54 |
| GDR Front Delegation | 54 |
| Champassak Military Recruitment, Security | 55 |
| Champassak Border Security | 55 |

MALAYSIA

| | |
|---|----|
| Some Books, Cassettes on Religion Banned (Lumpur Domestic Service, 29 Dec 84)..... | 56 |
|---|----|

NEW ZEALAND

| | |
|--|----|
| Traders Aim To Cash in on U.S. Aid to Micronesia (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 29 Nov 84)..... | 57 |
| USSR Visitor Says Lange 'Toast of Moscow' (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 30 Nov 84)..... | 59 |
| USSR Envoy Sees 'Much To Be Done' in Bilateral Relations (NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE, 1 Oct 84)..... | 60 |

| | |
|---|----|
| SUP Calls for 'Mass Action' in Support of Labor Policies (Editorial; NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE, 1 Oct 84)..... | 62 |
| Cheap Dollar Attracts Flood of Foreign Money (Dai Hayward; THE AUSTRALIAN, 24-25 Nov 84)..... | 64 |
| Army May Exercise in Western Samoa (THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD, 29 Nov 84)..... | 66 |
| PHILIPPINES | |
| Resources Minister on Solution to Surigao NPA Problem (PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM, 10 Nov 84)..... | 67 |
| VERITAS Analyzes Davao's Militancy (VERITAS, 18 Nov 84)..... | 68 |
| Radio Veritas Reviews Events in Philippines in 1984 (Radio Veritas, 31 Dec 84)..... | 70 |
| THAILAND | |
| Daily Discusses Future of Textile Export to U.S. (Likhit Hongladarom; MATUPHUM, 22 Dec 84)..... | 72 |
| Phichai on Joint Venture Proposals With PRC (THE NATION REVIEW, 27 Dec 84)..... | 74 |
| Editorial Warns of Future Power Struggle (SU ANAKHOT, 13-19 Dec 84)..... | 75 |
| King's New Year Message to Nation Cited (BANGKOK POST, 1 Jan 85)..... | 77 |
| CPT Hideout in Trang Province Captured (MATICHON, 28 Dec 84)..... | 78 |
| Athit Visits Border Forces in Chanthaburi (Bangkok Domestic Service, 29 Dec 84)..... | 79 |
| Athit Speaks at Army Program Reception (Kamlang-ek; Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio, 21 Dec 84)..... | 80 |
| Briefs | |
| UN Antipirate Aid | 83 |
| Official 'Guilty of Malfeasance' | 83 |
| Officials' Living Allowances Up | 83 |
| Students Stage Afghanistan Rally | 84 |

| | |
|--|----|
| Relations With Trinidad, Tobago | 84 |
| Phichai Urges Trade Ties Restructuring | 84 |
| New Envoys, Departing Ambassador | 84 |
| Cabinet Acknowledges Ambassadorial Appointment | 84 |

VIETNAM

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

| | |
|---|----|
| Illegal Use of Commodity Coupons Described (HANOI MOI, 20 Oct 84)..... | 85 |
| Columnist Decries Theft of State Materials (HANOI MOI, 25 Oct 84)..... | 86 |

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

| | |
|---|----|
| Progress, Future Tasks of Nez in Lam Dong Reported (HANOI MOI, 25 Oct 84)..... | 88 |
|---|----|

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

| | |
|---|-----|
| Allotment of People, Laborers To Develop Central Highlands (Luu Duc Hong; NGHIEN CUU KINH TE, Oct 84)..... | 92 |
| Settlement of Nomads in Binh Tri Thien Discussed (Phan Van Vong; DAI DOAN KET, 7 Nov 84)..... | 102 |
| Written Language for Binh Tri Thien Province Tribe (Nguyen Van; DAI DOAN KET, 7 Nov 84)..... | 105 |

BIOGRAPHIC

| | |
|--|-----|
| Information on Vietnamese Personalities..... | 107 |
|--|-----|

DEFENSE MINISTRY ANNOUNCES DEATH OF USTINOV

BK230703 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Text] The National Defense Ministry of the PRK would like sadly to inform the whole KPRAF that Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov, a famous leader of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, minister of defense of the Soviet Union, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet, hero of the Soviet Union, and twice hero of socialist labor, passed away on 20 December 1984 at the age of 77.

Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was an outstanding figure of the Soviet party and state, and a valiant and resolute fighter for communism and peace for all humanity.

Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov was a glorious comrade in arms who made great contributions to strengthening and developing the bonds of fraternal friendship between the Kampuchean and Soviet parties, peoples, and armies.

The demise of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov is a most serious and regrettable loss not only to the party, people, and armed forces of the Soviet Union, but also to the whole party, people, and People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea as well as to all progressive mankind the world over.

The name of Comrade Dmitriy Fedorovich Ustinov will rest forever in the hearts of the people and armed forces of the Soviet Union, the whole people and People's Revolutionary Armed Forces of Kampuchea, and all of progressive mankind in the world.

CSO: 4212/26

VODK URGES IMPLEMENTATION OF UNGA RESOLUTIONS

BK231034 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "It Is Necessary for All UN Member Countries to Push for Implementation of UN Resolutions, Including Those on the Kampuchean and Afghan Problems, so That These Resolutions Do Not Become Null and Void"]

[Text] The 39th UN General Assembly session successfully concluded on 18 December. During the 3 months' session, the UN General Assembly examined and discussed in detail many problems in the world including the Kampuchean and Afghan issues.

Concerning Kampuchea, the 39th UN General Assembly overwhelmingly adopted a resolution calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's rights to determine their own destiny with no outside interference. The UNGA also adopted a resolution demanding the Soviet Union withdraw its aggressor troops completely from Afghanistan. In his closing speech, Paul Lusaka, president of the 39th UNGA, stated: This session has fulfilled the desire of the peoples throughout the world. He also noted with satisfaction the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly.

This year is the sixth time that the UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution calling on Vietnam to withdraw its aggressor troops completely from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny by themselves without any external interference. So far, the UN resolution has not been implemented yet. Vietnamese aggressor troops continue to occupy Kampuchean territory savagely and fascistically massacring the Kampuchean people every day. Furthermore, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their war of aggression and race extermination in Kampuchea without paying attention to the UN resolutions. Three weeks after the 39th UN General Assembly session adopted the resolution on the Kampuchean problem, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors gathered many soldiers to attack and destroy Kampuchean refugee camps along the border, barbarously massacring refugees. All of this is gross and arrogant violations by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors of the UN resolutions and the UN Charter.

Concerning the Afghan problem, although the UNGA adopted resolutions calling on the Soviet Union to withdraw its troops completely from Afghanistan, it has ignored the persistent, correct, and just demands of the international community. The Soviets continue to annex Afghan territory and intensify their massacre of the Afghan people.

The Kampuchean people would like to appeal to the United Nations and all its member countries which voted in favor of the resolutions calling on the Vietnamese to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea to continue to join hands for the implementation of these UN resolutions, which represent the will of the overwhelming number of the UN members, so that they do not become null and void because this is a principled question. As a member of the United Nations, Vietnam has the duty to respect and implement the principle of UN Charter and the UN resolutions. If Vietnam is allowed to trample upon the UN Charter and the UN resolutions as it wishes, this will be a bad precedent. Other expansionists and aggressors throughout the world will be more arrogant and commit aggression against small and weak countries. If such a situation happens, the role of the United Nations, which is the top world organization and the bulwark for all member countries--especially middle-sized, small, and weak countries--will not be effective. Who can these poor and weak countries turn to? If the expansionists and aggressors are allowed to quash international law, the UN Charter, and the UN resolutions as they wish, these principles which were set up to defend world peace will be meaningless. Thus, there will be no guarantee for peace and stability in the world.

It is necessary for all countries to join hands to pressure the Le Duan Vietnamese clique and the Soviet aggressors in all fields to respect and implement the UN resolutions by withdrawing all their aggressor troops from Kampuchea and Afghanistan and respect the rights of the Kampuchean and Afghan peoples to determine their own destiny with no outside interference in order to preserve and defend international law, the UN Charter, and the role and influence of the United Nations, which is the highest organization in the world, so that it remains a strong bulwark for all countries particularly the overwhelming number of small, poor, weak, and medium-sized countries throughout the world.

CSO: 4212/26

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 17-23 DECEMBER

BK240656 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carried the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 17-23 December:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 18 December reports that up to the end of November, fishermen in Kandal Province had caught 30 metric tons of fish. At 0430 GMT on 19 December, the radio reports that by early December, peasants in Kien Svay District transplanted over 300 hectares of dry season rice. Their plan for dry season rice is over 4,000 hectares. At 0430 GMT on 20 December, the radio reports that by early December, peasants in Phnum Penh District had reaped almost 200 hectares of rice with an average yield of 3 metric tons per hectare. Peasants in the district plan to grow 500 hectares of dry season rice. So far, over 200 hectares of land were retilled and almost 150 hectares of rice transplanted. At 1300 GMT on 23 December, the radio reports that by early December, peasants in Kandal Province transplanted 2,600 hectares of rice, including over 1,000 hectares of IR-36 rice, and had harvested over 1,600 hectares of rice. SPK in French at 1151 GMT on 17 December reports that by the end of November, peasants in Phnum Penh District continued to harvest the 7,400 hectares of rice planted during the last rainy season. They have also planted 230 hectares of dry season rice and transplanted 150 hectares of rice. The Agriculture Ministry has provided peasants in the district with seven waterpumps, 1,800 litres of insecticide. SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 17 December reports that by the end of November, peasants in Muk Kampul District had transplanted rice on 976 hectares, or one-third of the plan for this dry season. Recently, the peasants also brought in some 5,580 metric tons of corn.

Kompong Cham Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 17 December reports that by the end of November, peasants in the town of Kompong Cham had harvested 24,000 hectares of short-term rice, put 4,000 hectares under dry season rice, and planted 600 hectares of industrial and subsidiary food crops. At 1300 GMT on 18 December, the radio reports that by the end of November, peasants in the province had transplanted over 2,700 hectares of dry season rice, planted hundreds of hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops, and harvested over 11,500 hectares of rainy season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: At 1300 GMT on 18 December, the radio reports that in November, veterinary teams in the province vaccinated over 6,000 head of cattle against various epizootic diseases. At 0430 GMT on 18 December, the radio reports that so far, peasants in Baribo District have raised several thousand head of oxen, buffalo, and horses, and almost 20,000 fowl. At 0430 GMT on 21 December, the radio reports that so far, peasants in Rolea P'ier District have raised over 30,000 head of cattle, 14 horses, over 7,000 hogs, and over 40,000 fowl. SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 18 December reports that peasants in the province are growing rice on 6,000 hectares of land planned for this dry season. The provincial agricultural service provided peasants in the province with 2 waterpumps, 400 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, and 400 litres of insecticide. Meanwhile, the peasants are reaping the 35,000 hectares of rice planted last rainy season.

Kompong Thom Province: SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 18 December reports that in November, veterinary teams in the province vaccinated over 7,000 head of cattle and hogs against epizootic diseases.

Kratie Province: SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 17 December reports that by the end of November, peasants in the province had transplanted 1,700 hectares of the area of 6,000 hectares earmarked for this dry season rice cropping. Moreover, SPK adds, they put 877 hectares under industrial and subsidiary food crops.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 17 December notes that by mid-November, the district of Sithor Kandal had put 12,100 hectares under rice for this dry season. In the last rainy season, the district cultivated 15,185 hectares of rice. The provincial agriculture service has also provided the peasants with 50 metric tons of high-yielding IR-36 rice seed and 15 pumping machines. SPK in French at 0403 GMT on 21 December reports that by November, peasants in Mesang District had harvested 2,775 of the 20,000 hectares of rice planted during the wet season with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 19 December carries a recorded statement by Keo Thonghuo, member of the provincial party committee and chief of the local agriculture service, who says that despite drought and flood which affected 13,580 hectares of rice, peasants in the province have been able to grow 135,000 of the targeted 165,000 hectares of rice. They have also grown 4,650 hectares of subsidiary food crops, or 101 percent of plan, he notes. He also notes that there are 181,698 head of cattle in 1984. At 1300 GMT on 19 December, the radio reports that by early December, peasants in Puok District had harvested nearly 3,000 hectares and transplanted 110 hectares of rice. SPK in English at 1109 GMT on 17 December reports that by the 3d quarter of this year, peasants in the provincial town of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey had restored 343 meters of dams.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Radio at 1300 GMT on 19 December reports that by mid-December, peasants of Tran Kak District had harvested 60 hectares of rice with the average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare and transplanted over 280 hectares of rice. They plan to grow 1,500 hectares of dry season rice this year.

BULGARIAN PARTY LECTURER; IRRIGATION, METEOROLOGY WORK

BK200538 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0441 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Phnom Penh, 19 Dec (SPK)--The Ministry of Agriculture held a meeting yesterday to review the irrigational and meteorological work during the past 5 years and to outline tasks for the coming 5 years.

Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning; Chan Phin, member of the KPRP Central Committee Secretariat and minister of finance; Kong Sam-ol, minister of agriculture; Khun Chhy, minister of communications, transport, and posts; and other figures were on hand.

Tran Van Long, member of the CPV Central Committee and vice chairman of Vietnam's Central Commission for Agriculture in charge of southern provinces, and Dinh Gia Khanh, deputy minister of water conservancy and chairman of Vietnam's Mekong Committee, were also invited to the meeting.

Addressing the opening session, Chea Soth stressed the need to develop agriculture, the essential basis of the national economy. In order to bring success to this task, he said, maximum efforts and investment must be concentrated on the construction of irrigational works.

Chea Soth then revealed the results obtained in the past 5 years in the field of irrigation and meteorology, particularly in the construction of irrigation works and meteorological stations. He attributed these successes to the previous assistance provided by the parties, governments, and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries.

The meeting participants listened to the reports by relevant services from several cities and provinces and went on to exchange views regarding the new tasks. According to these reports, the irrigational projects now available in various regions of Kampuchea can regularly irrigate 150,000 hectares of ricefields in the rainy season and 55,000 hectares in the dry season. They also protect 25,400 hectares of crops from the annual floods and 12,000 other hectares from salt water.

CSO: 4219/20

CHEA SOTH SPEAKS AT METEOROLOGICAL MEETING

BK220914 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Text] The first meeting on hydrological and meteorological work ended on the afternoon of 20 December after 3 days. The participants discussed problems relating to hydrological and meteorological work and drew many good experiences for achieving greater success in this field as a contribution to restoring and improving agriculture in accordance with genuine socialist lines. The participants were of the opinion that hydrological and meteorological work in the past 5 years has been successful, and this remarkable success is proof of our people's high spirit of awareness and their confidence in the correct leadership of the KPRP.

Speaking at the closing ceremony, Comrade Chea Soth, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and minister of planning, said that to vigorously stimulate the restoration and expansion of hydrology and meteorology for the improvement of agricultural production in 1985, hydrological and meteorological cadres, personnel, and workers in all municipalities and provinces must adopt a number of measures, such as stimulating the people to pay attention to building dams and ditches and taking good care of the hydrological and meteorological installations and equipment; and creating favorable conditions for the implementation of the intensive cropping on IR-36 and IR-42 rice seeds so as to increase rice yields and thereby improve the people's living conditions.

CSO: 4212/26

THAIS, KPNLF ASSESS AMPIL ATMOSPHERICS

HK011000 Hong Kong APT in English 0949 GMT 1 Jan 85

[Article by Allen Nacheman]

[Text] Ampil, Cambodia, 1 Jan (AFP)--The Vietnamese Army and Cambodian guerrillas today massed their forces around this key guerrilla base near the Thai border for what was expected to be the decisive battle of Hanoi's six-year drive to break the Cambodian resistance.

"I cannot say exactly when it will come, tomorrow morning or in a week, but I can tell you this is going to be the hardest battle, the most critical of the offensive," said Colonel Soeung Rithisak [name as received], intelligence chief of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF).

"We know this and they (Vietnamese) know this. This will be their last chance and they will pay dearly for it," he said.

The KPNLF, main branch of Cambodia's non-communist resistance, has its headquarters in this camp, 250 kilometers (155 miles) east of Bangkok.

Colonel Rithisak said both sides were staging their forces around a lake about 4 km east of here.

"There are now three Vietnamese regiments, about 4,000 men, in the general area," he said.

"They have 12 tanks, 12 pieces of artillery and 4 armoured personnel carriers that could be moved into the area within two hours.

"This is the heaviest single concentration I have ever seen brought against us," he added.

Col. Rithisak said the KPNLF has saturated the area around the lake with over 400 anti-tank mines and had unspecified anti-tank weapons in the area.

Some 23,000 Cambodian civilians evacuated from Ampil in anticipation of the Vietnamese attack were today grouped on the Cambodian side of the border along a five to six meter wide anti-tank ditch dug by the Thai army.

Hing Kunthorn [name as received], civilian affairs chief of the KPNLF, said they would be moved across the border at the first sign of attack to a United-Nations and Thai prepared site at an undisclosed location.

"Until then, they will remain here. Thailand does not want them inside yet," he said.

He said the civilian occupants of the temporary camp were meanwhile consuming 120,000 litres of drinking water and nearly 10,000 kilograms of rice daily, mostly provided by international relief organizations.

Mr Kunthorn said the Vietnamese offensive had come down to a matter of staying power.

"They can destroy our camps today but in terms of economics, is it worth it to them in the cost of human life?

"When they pull back, he said, we go back and re-build. Last April, we re-built Ampil in two months after the Vietnamese attack. And when they leave this time, we will do it again."

A high Thai military official who declined to be identified characterized the six-year fight between Vietnamese and guerrillas as a dog chasing his tail.

"They go round and round, it never stops, because it is in the interest of both sides to keep it going in order to maintain continued support from Moscow on the Vietnamese side and from the international community on the guerrilla side," the official said.

"The Vietnamese could easily wipe out the guerrillas with use of air power," he said. "But Moscow would not take the chance of escalating the war because of world opinion."

The atmosphere in this camp on New Year's day was serene and relatively good humoured, with a handful of reporters circulating freely among guerrillas and refugees. There were no shots heard at Ampil.

However in Nong Samet, the huge guerrilla base south of here overrun by the Vietnamese in a Christmas Day siege, heavy artillery exchanges were heard last night. Relief spokesmen said at least 30 guerrillas were wounded.

Reports said at least half of Nong Samet had been retaken by the guerrillas and that the Vietnamese were retreating.

CSO: 4200/339

WOMEN'S FEATURE DISCUSSES CONTRIBUTION OF VPA

BK231219 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Article from the "Kampuchean Women" Program on VPA Assistance to the Kampuchean People]

[Excerpt] As mothers and wives, Kampuchean women understand very well the depth of love and affection of the Vietnamese mothers and wives who have allowed their sons and husbands to come and make sacrifices in Kampuchea. They will always treasure the glorious abnegation of the Vietnamese mothers and will respectfully learn from their example in educating and bringing up the valiant Vietnamese volunteers who have upheld the banner of struggle for the interest of the socialist fatherland and for the right to mastery of the working people, thus winning brilliant victories in the struggle against the French, U.S., and Beijing aggressors. Their example has held aloft the spirit of authentic proletarian internationalism, willingly sacrificing their lives to save the Kampuchean people from the harrowing danger of genocide, completely belying the slanderous propaganda of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu-Sihanou-Son Sann clique, lackeys of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and the Thai ruling circles.

The presence of the Vietnamese volunteer army has enabled the Kampuchean people and women to live peacefully and to actively participate in the three revolutionary movements to push ahead the Kampuchean cause and accelerate women's liberation, bringing about equal rights between men and women. The powerful revival of the Kampuchean revolution certainly cannot be separated from the close cooperation with the heroic Vietnamese Army.

The Kampuchean women inscribe in their hearts the truth that without the assistance of the heroic Vietnamese Army, they would never be able to smile and live with all rights and freedom as they do now.

For the cause of the Kampuchean revolution, many heroic Vietnamese combatants have sacrificed their lives or have become invalids. Regarding these priceless sacrifices, the Kampuchean women everywhere will never be indifferent to expressing their gratitude.

CAMBODIA

FURTHER REPORTS ON KPNLF NAM YUN DEFEAT, DK UNITS

Thai Coordination With KPNLF

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Article: "Vietnamese Boldly Seize Thai Territory; Ministry of Foreign Affairs Will File a Protest"]

[Excerpts] In the latest report filed at 2040 hours on 9 December, the governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province reported that Vietnamese troops have now seized hills 527 and 522 in Nam Yun District in Thailand. The Joint Burapha Combat Force has coordinated things with Special Forces Unit 838. The Nam Yun District Internal Security Operations Command Center has ordered the 15th Volunteer Company to intercept and block the Kampucheans. Military units in the area have moved forces to Nam Yun District in order to drive the Vietnamese troops out of this area.

An official said that the Kampuchean forces at the Nam Yun camp consisted of soldiers and 1,500 villagers, most of whom are women and children. They withdrew into Thailand and entered the Pluak foothill area in Nam Yun District. They are almost 5 km inside Thai territory. The Khmer resistance forces of Son Sann suffered 2 killed and about 30 wounded. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces suffered heavy casualties, too, but no bodies were found. However, International Red Cross officials went into the Pluak foothills to help the wounded Kampucheans. At the same time, Maj Gen Bunthaen Nienchaloei, the commander of the Suranari Force, visited the troops and checked the situation in this area.

Mr Charoensuk Silaphan, the governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province, talked with MATICHON on the evening of 10 December. He said that the foreign troops were driven out of this area after they entered the area on 8 December. After that, Thai forces took control of the area.

"At present, the situation is normal in Surin, Sisaket and Prachinburi provinces. We are trying not to get involved. This is an internal matter of theirs," said Mr Charoensuk.

That same evening, a high-level foreign affairs official who is responsible for this matter told MATICHON that he has not yet received a report from the military. Normally, when foreign troops invade Thailand, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs must coordinate things with the military units in the area in order to obtain the facts.

DK Unit Commander Notes Problems

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 12 Dec 84 pp 1, 16

[Article]

[Excerpt] A DAO SIAM reporter stationed in Prachinburi Province reported that at 1130 hours on 11 December, a Khaer Serei radio reported that on 10 December, Vietnamese soldiers captured and shot six Kampuchean men. The Vietnamese claimed that these men were spies who were trying to obtain government secrets in Chikrieng District, Kompong Thom Province, Kampuchea. They also jailed two other men on the same charges. These two have not yet been executed since the case is still under investigation.

On the afternoon of the same day, the DAO SIAM reporter met Mit Sotthiem, the commander of the 108th Regiment, 474th Khmer Rouge Division, which is stationed to the south of Aranyaprathet District. The reporter was told that on 5 December, Mit Phon, the deputy commander, took 200 men and attacked a Vietnamese base at Ban Khong Aran, which is located about 15 km to the east of Aranyaprathet District. They succeeded in overrunning the camp. They then withdrew to Ban Kuttasot, which is approximately 2 km south of Khong Aran. They were afraid that if they returned to their original base, they would be attacked by Vietnamese forces. Another force under the command of Mit Wet ambushed Vietnamese soldiers in the Mon Mai, Ban Tayo area near the Ban Pluk curve on Highway 502.

Mit Sotthiem also said that the Vietnamese are sending in heavy reinforcements. Thirteen more tanks have been sent to the Phanom Makhum and Phanom Malai mountain areas. There have also been reports that Vietnamese troops have established a base along Highway 5 between Poi Pet and Battambang and that they have dug tunnels all along the Thai border.

NAEO NA Report

Bangkok NAEO NA in Thai 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 16

[Article]

[Excerpt] At 1000 hours on 10 Dec, a reporter in Ubon Ratchathani Province reported that Mr Charoensuk Silaphan, the governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province, told him that at 0400 hours on 8 December, approximately 200-300 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin soldiers attacked the Khmer coalition's Nam Yun camp, which is under the control of Mr Kaeo Chun. In this attack,

the Vietnamese forces fired constantly at Mr Kao Chun's group using 9.82mm guns and 105mm howitzers.

Mr Charoensuk said that this clash lasted from 0400 hours to 1000 hours. Fifteen Khmer coalition soldiers were killed or wounded. At 1730 hours that same day, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces overran the Nam Yun camp of Mr Kao Chun. The 1,500 civilians and 300 armed soldiers of Mr Kao Chun withdrew to the Thai border opposite Nam Yun District in Ubon Ratchathani Province.

The latest report states that at 2040 hours on 9 December, these Vietnamese forces again attacked the forces of Mr Kao Chun, driving his troops and the civilians across the border into Nam Yun District. The Vietnamese troops pursuing these Khmer coalition forces then seized two strategic hills, that is, hills 522 and 527, inside Thailand.

However, to oppose this incursion into Thai territory by Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces, Thailand sent forces from the Suranari Force and Special Forces Unit 838. The Nam Yun ISOC Center ordered the 15th Volunteer Company to send troops to block the Vietnamese troops. This volunteer company is the unit that has intercepted and detained the Khmer refugees of Mr Kao Chun's group. The Suranari troops are the ones who have cleared the area in order to drive out the Vietnamese troops.

KPNLF Strength, Unit 838

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 11 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Article]

[Excerpt] A DAO SIAM reporter reported that at 0400 hours on 10 December, Mr Charoensuk Silaphan, the governor of Ubon Ratchathani Province, received a report stating that approximately 200 Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops armed with various types of weapons attacked the Nam Yun camp, which is located inside Kampuchea approximately 12 km from Nam Yun District, Ubon Ratchathani Province. This camp is under the control of Mr Kao Chun. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops attacked with 9.82mm guns and 105mm howitzers. The fighting lasted from the early morning of 10 December to 1000 hours that day.

As a result of this attack, the 1,500 civilians and 300 armed soldiers of Mr Kao Chun fled across the border into Thailand. Seven people were killed in the fighting and eight others were wounded. When the Thai military learned of the results of the fighting between Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and Khmer resistance forces, it sent the Burapha Force, which is subordinate to the Second Army Area, to the area to drive the Khmer resistance forces out of Thailand.

During the fighting between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin forces and the Khmer forces of Mr Kao Chun, Vietnamese troops pursued the Khmer forces into Thailand and seized hills 525 [as published] and 522, which are located in Nam Yun District. The Burapha Force has coordinated things with Special Forces Unit 838 and with the Nam Yun ISOC Center.

ARTICLE HAILS MILITANT SOLIDARITY WITH VIETNAM

BK191330 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Station "article": "Good Traditions of Militant Solidarity Between Kampuchea and Vietnam"]

[Text] Kampuchea and Vietnam are two countries in the Indochinese peninsula of Southeast Asia. They have common land, sea, and air borders. Kampuchea and Vietnam are neighboring countries. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples drink the same water of the Mekong River.

The two countries are the common targets of the colonialists and imperialists. If the colonialists and imperialists violate and occupy one of these two countries they do the same to the other. The two peoples and countries--Kampuchea and Vietnam--share prosperity and misfortune and have the same enemies. The two nations and peoples love peace, rights, freedom, and independence. They hate war and oppression. The two nations and peoples are closely united. They struggle shoulder to shoulder in the same trench. They cooperate for the cause of independence, freedom, and peace in each country. This is due to geographical and political factors and to shared ideals.

In the sixth decade of the 19th century, when the French colonialists waged aggression against the two countries, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese people rose and struggled against the foreign yoke. The Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples closely cooperated in their struggle against foreign aggressors at that time. The French enemy savagely suppressed these two peoples.

The Indochinese Communist Party was founded in 1930 with President Ho Chi Minh, who was the first communist of the Vietnamese revolution and the revolutionary movement in the Indochinese peninsula, as president. Since then, the international alliance between the peoples and revolutions of the two countries has been implemented with clear views and our people's revolutionary movement has moved toward a new stage. A branch of the Communist Party was created at Sisowath High School. The struggle of our people at that time was closely likened to that of the Vietnamese communists, for example, the rebellion against the imposition of taxes in 1933 and the demonstrations calling for the reform of democracy led by Achar Mean and Achar (Pring). Louk Kru Achar Hem Cheav founded a movement against the

French domination yoke that was closely related to the South Vietnamese riots in 1941-1942. The victor of the Vietnamese people's August 1945 revolution strongly influenced the cause of national liberation struggle by our people. Since the birth of the National United Front Committee on 17 April 1950 led by Comrade Tu Samut and the Central Committee of National Liberation led by Achar Mean on (?19) April 1950 and the creation of the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party on 28 June 1951, the revolutionary movement in our fatherland has developed throughout the country.

Our revolutionary movement became stronger and broadened the liberated zones. At that time, the bonds of militant solidarity between the Issarak army and the Vietnamese People's Army became closer and stronger steadily. Many Vietnamese mothers and sisters allowed their beloved children, brothers, and husbands to strengthen the Kampuchean revolution. These Vietnamese combatants struggled shoulder to shoulder with the Kampuchean people against the French colonialists who returned to violate and occupy the three Indochinese countries once again after the Japanese militarists were defeated in World War II. The historic victory of the heroic Vietnamese People's Army at the Dien Bien Phu battlefield forced the French colonialists to sign the accord in Geneva in August 1954.

After the coup d'etat of the Lon Nol puppet in March 1970, the U.S. imperialists staged aggression in Kampuchea by sending hundreds of thousands of the Saigon puppets' troops to invade Kampuchea. At that time, the remainder of the Kampuchean revolutionary forces, who survived Sihanouk's savage suppression, rose and struggled against the U.S. imperialists. But the Kampuchean revolutionary forces at the time were weak and lacked everything. Although Ho Chi Minh's fatherland was suffering from the U.S. imperialists' intensified war of aggression, the Vietnamese party and government once again sent many of their sons and daughters to assist the Kampuchean revolution. Vietnamese and Kampuchean combatants fought shoulder to shoulder in the same trenches in the struggle against the U.S. imperialists. Vietnamese troops steadily assisted the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. By April 1970, the heroic Vietnamese volunteer troops were able not only to successfully halt the advance of U.S. aggression, but also to control various provinces in the northeastern region (?and these areas were used as the bases of the Kampuchean revolution).

In 1970 and 1971, due to the efficient assistance and cooperation of the Vietnamese volunteer troops, Kampuchean resistance forces defeated the Lon Nol puppet's operations called Chenla I in December 1970 and Chenla II in December 1971. These victories favored the Kampuchean revolution. Although they were going all out to launch the Ho Chi Minh operation in the spring of 1975, the Vietnamese volunteer troops assisted Kampuchean resistance forces in their general offensive until Phnom Penh was liberated on 17 April 1975. This historic victory was due to the struggle and the valiant and courageous sacrifices of the Kampuchean Army and people with the wholehearted assistance of the heroic Vietnamese volunteer troops. It was also due to close cooperation among the three battlefields--Kampuchea, Vietnam, and Laos.

After the victory over the U.S. imperialists on 17 April 1975, the hope of the Kampuchean people was plunged into a sea of blood and tears by the Pol Pot clique, lackeys of the Beijing Chinese expansionists. The bonds of traditional militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam were also completely broken by this clique. Many cadres were killed by the Pol Pot clique. Other cadres were assisted by Vietnamese volunteer troops. The Pol Pot clique with the backing of more than 20,000 Chinese experts launched operations against the southwestern part of Vietnam and barbarously killed the Vietnamese people.

After its birth on 2 December 1978 and acting upon the persistent and sacred demands of the Kampuchean people, the National United Front for National Salvation appealed to the Vietnamese volunteer troops to assist the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army in order to liberate the people who were at the brink of the crevasse of genocide and awaiting execution by the Pol Pot clique. At that time, although Vietnam was facing many difficulties due to the legacies of the war and although it realized that assisting Kampuchea for the third time would require much sacrifice, the Vietnamese party and government responded immediately to the Kampuchean people's request by sending their children and grandchildren to give their fresh blood and flesh as well as their lives for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. Thanks to the sincere assistance and support of the heroic Vietnamese Army, we liberated Phnom Penh on 7 January 1979. The rest of the country was also liberated later on. Since then, the traditional bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam have flourished and developed, particularly after Comrade Heng Samrin and Comrade Pham Van Dong signed the treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam on 18 February 1979.

During the past 6 years, in addition to their close cooperation with the Kampuchean People's Army in the defense of our people, the Vietnamese volunteer troops have fulfilled a lot of duties for the cause of the Kampuchean revolution. All Kampuchean have seen with their own eyes the good deeds of Vietnamese volunteer troops. They will cherish the priceless deeds of Vietnamese volunteer troops until the end of their lives and even for the next generations. Through the past experiences, our people have clearly determined that the bonds of solidarity, friendship, and cooperation between Kampuchea and Vietnam are the factors determining the victory of revolution in the three countries of the Indochinese peninsula. These bonds of Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, friendship, and cooperation are the vital factors of the (?Kampuchean revolution). They are the sacred weapons for our survival now and in the future. They are also the forces to defend the independence, sovereignty, and entity of the Kampuchean people.

On the occasion of the 40th founding anniversary of the fraternal VPA, the entire party, army, and people would like to promise that they will continue to strengthen and develop the traditional bonds of militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese parties, states, and armies and to preserve them as the apples of their own eyes.

VODK COMMENTS ON UNITY OF RESISTANCE FORCES

BK220813 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "The Entire Kampuchean People and our National Army and Guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are Determined to Unite and Continue to Raise High the Banner of Struggle to Fight the Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors and Race Exterminators More Vigorously Until They Are All Driven Out of Our Kampuchean Territory"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has successively adopted six resolutions calling on the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors to withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and to respect the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny with no outside interference.

The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are stubborn and do not want to withdraw their aggressor troops from Kampuchea in accordance with these correct and just resolutions. Not only do they not want to withdraw their troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN resolutions, but they have continued to intensify their maneuvers--military, political, and diplomatic--in an attempt to occupy Kampuchea forever.

In the military field, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have sent many more troops and weapons and much more ammunition and military materiel to Kampuchea. They have launched operations everywhere. Our National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have smashed these operations. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors savagely and fascistically attacked Kampuchean refugee camps in the Kampuchean-Thai border region in an attempt to exterminate our Kampuchean race so that they will be able to swallow Kampuchean territory and include it in Vietnam as they did Kampuchea Kraon [Southern part of present-day Vietnam, which belonged to the Kingdom of Cambodia] in the past. They have done so because they cannot eliminate our National Army and guerrillas.

In parallel with the intensification of their war of aggression and the killing of our Kampuchean people everywhere, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors are increasing their political and diplomatic maneuvers. They have made every effort to peddle their old maneuvers on regional dialogue to legitimize their aggression in Kampuchea. They have done so to make everyone recognize de facto, if not de jure, their regime in Phnom Penh.

On the other hand, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have made every effort to wage their maneuvers to split the tripartite CGDK by creating conflicts so that our three Kampuchean parties cannot unite and fight them vigorously. They have done so in an attempt to eliminate us on the battlefield, annex Kampuchea forever, and force the international community to accept their aggression in Kampuchea as a fait accompli. The Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified this maneuver to split our CGDK because they have realized that the three parties of our CGDK have united better and have inflicted serious defeats on them on the military and diplomatic battlefields, particularly at the 39th UN General Assembly session. Furthermore, the Vietnamese aggressors have noted that if the three parties of our CGDK continue to unite, they will pursue their fight more vigorously against the aggressors and will inflict more serious defeats on them in all fields until they are completely defeated in the end. On the other hand, the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have clearly realized that if they are successful in dividing the CGDK, they can weaken the Kampuchean resistance forces on the military and diplomatic battlefields. The weakness of the Kampuchean resistance forces can facilitate the elimination of our Kampuchean nation and race by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. When they are able to exterminate our nation and race, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors will swallow our Kampuchea and include it in the Indochina Federation in accordance with their aggressive and expansionist ambitions.

Our entire people inside and outside the country as well as our entire National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have clearly realized the danger of Vietnam's aggression. Our entire people, army, and guerrillas are determined to unite around the CGDK and to continue to raise high the banner of struggle to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors. They are resolute to smash the Vietnamese military maneuvers on the battlefield and their diplomatic maneuvers on the international scene, particularly their maneuver to split the CGDK. The entire Kampuchean people, National Army, and guerrillas are determined to continue their struggle against the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors until they withdraw all their aggressor troops unconditionally from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people determine their own destiny in compliance with the six UN resolutions.

All of us have clearly realized that our Kampuchean nation and race cannot be defended unless we are united and fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators in all fields.

CSO: 4212/26

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

10 Kompong Thom Villages 'Liberated'

BK220723 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office at Phsar Trang, Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, on 9 December. After 10 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this commune office. We killed or wounded a number of Vietnamese enemy soldiers.

We liberated 10 villages: Bat Trang, Kong Trea, Kompong Kradan, Phsar Trang, Sambuor Khang Tbong, Sambuor Khang Cheung, Svay Sao, Krayaok, Chramas, and Nguon Tien. We seized two SKS's, an AK, a pump, a boat engine, and a quantity of military materiel.

3 Battambang Villages 'Liberated'

BK220652 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese enemy's position at Mnouk, Moung Battlefield [Battambang Province] on 14 December. This position is a part of the defense system of Ta Loas Commune office. After 10 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this position. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others. We destroyed two AK's, five military barracks, five trenches, and some military materiel. We liberated three villages: Mnouk, Sdei, and Tuol Ampil.

13 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK190503 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Our forces attacked the Vietnamese commune office at Ta Pon and Tmar Koul Town north of Battambang market along Route 5 on the night of 14 December. Following an hour of fighting, we totally liberated this commune office and town. We killed two enemy soldiers and wounded four others. We destroyed 1 B-40, 1 AK, 1 AR-15, and a rice milling machine;

and seized a typewriter, a telephone set, 1 AK, 10 hammocks, and some war materiel. We liberated 13 villages, namely, Phum Krasang, Phum Thmei, Phum Chruoy, Phum Kouk Kdap, Phum Tumnoap, Phum Samraong, Phum Kouk Kdouch, Phum (Song), Phum Andong Chey, Phum Samraong Dach, Phum Rung, Phum Chrey l'ar, and Phum Ta Ku.

2 Villages 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK190500 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Our forces attacked a Vietnamese office at Chrey Commune on Mound battlefield [Battambang Province] on 12 December. After fighting for 10 minutes, we totally liberated this commune office, killed two Vietnamese soldiers, wounded three others, and destroyed an AK, a commune office building, five trenches, one barracks, and some war materiel. We also liberated two villages, namely, Phum Chrey and Phum Mroah Prou.

500 People 'Liberated' in Battambang

BK220220 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Text] Our guerrillas attacked a Vietnamese platoon position in an area south of Phnum Sampeou market, South Battambang battlefield [Battambang Province], on the night of 16 December. This platoon position is a part of the defense system of Phnum Sampeou town. After 15 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated this position. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded two others. We also destroyed two AK's and a quantity of military materiel. We liberated 500 people, who had been forced by the Vietnamese enemy from Sangke and Battambang Districts to build roads for them.

155 SRV Casualties in Battambang

BK200412 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] On 13 and 14 December, our national army and guerrillas continued to repulse a 3-pronged attack by three Vietnamese battalions on Samlot battlefield [Battambang Province], pushing the Vietnamese back and into our minefields and punji pits. We killed 50 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 62 others; 15 corpses were left on the battlefield. The remaining soldiers were chased into our minefields and punji pits; 16 were killed and 27 wounded.

As a result, we killed 66 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 89 others for a total of 155 casualties. We destroyed 2 60-mm mortars, 6 B-40 rocket launchers, a 12.7-mm machinegun, 3 RPD's, 5 M-79's, 27 AK's, a C-25 radio, 107 trenches, and a quantity of military materiel. We also seized 15 AK's, 3 B-40 rocket launchers, 2 M-79's, 49 AK loaders, 24 cases of AK ammunition,

3 cases of Goryunov ammunition, 31 hand grenades, 90 M-79 grenades, 107 B-40 rockets, 59 DK-82 shells, 16 B-41 rockets, 166 60-mm mortar shells, a C-25 radio, 40 helmets, 21 cartridge pouches, 5 bundles of goods, and another quantity of military materiel.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas, and people on Samlot battlefield!

SRV Regiment Attack Repulsed

BK210730 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Between 14 and 17 December, a Vietnamese regiment launched an attack against us at hills 698 and 309. However, we ambushed the Vietnamese and killed 20 of them; 15 others were wounded. We destroyed 12 AK's, 3 B-40 rocket launchers, and a quantity of materiel.

People Forced to Repair Road

BK210734 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] On 2 and 3 December, in Thpong District, Kompong Speu Province, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors forced 1,500 people to clear forest and repair the Trapeang Chong-Amleang road. Those who refuse or protest will be arrested and executed.

10,000 Forced Workers Released

BK200054 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Our forces attacked Vietnamese battalion position that is the defense line of Kdol commune on Sisophon-south of Route 5 battlefield in Battambang Province on 15 December. Following an hour of battle, we totally liberated this position. We killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 7 others; destroyed a B-40, an RPD, 4 AK's, a commune office, 2 barracks, 5 trenches, and some war materiel; and liberated 7 villages: Phnum Pongro Leu, Pongro Kraom, Tuol Krasang, Phum Thmei, Phum Bua, Phum Sa, and Phum Peam. We also released and sent home 10,000 inhabitants who were forced by the Vietnamese aggressors to build road and clear bushes at Don Peou.

Counterattack on 6 SRV Regiments

BK250054 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] On 21 December, the Vietnamese enemy sent four regiments to attack our forces on the west and east banks of the (Stoeng Metoek) River on Koh Kong Leu battlefield. Two other Vietnamese regiments also attacked us from the rear by firing thousands of rounds of assorted artillery shells. Between 21 and 24 December, our forces counterattacked and cut the Vietnamese forces on these two fronts into pieces. As a result:

1. From the front, we killed or wounded 252 Vietnamese soldiers and destroyed 2 82-mm mortars, 12 B-40's, 9 B-41's, 75 AK's, 2 60-mm mortars, and some war materiel.
2. From the rear, we killed or wounded 125 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 3 B-41's, 5 B-40's, 25 AK's, and some war materiel; and seized 2 AK's, 50 AK magazines, and some ammunition and war materiel. The battle is still going on.

Fighting on Samlot Battlefield

BK190556 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea
in Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Dec 84

[Text] Vietnamese soldiers from the 1st and 2d columns of their operation against our forces on the Samlot battlefield tried hard to attack us throughout the day on 13 December. By the morning of 14 December, we had routed them and driven them back. We killed 28 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 36 others. Eleven corpses were left on the battlefield. While fleeing, the survivors stepped on our landmines and punji stakes and were ambushed by our forces. They suffered a further 16 killed and 27 wounded. We destroyed 2 60-mm mortars, 6 B-40's, 1 12.7-mm machinegun, 3 RPD's, 5 M-79's, 27 AK's, 1 C-25 radio set, 107 trenches, and some war materiel; and seized 15 AK's, 3 B-40's, 2 M-79's, 49 AK magazines, 23 crates of AK ammunition, a crate of Goryunov ammunition, 31 hand grenades, 40 M-79 grenades, 48 B-40 rockets, 12 DK-82 shells, 40 spades, 40 helmets, 50 canteens, 1 C-25 radio set, 16 AK pouches, and some war materiel.

On the afternoon of 14 December, Vietnamese soldiers from the 3d column tried to attack us again but ran into our ambush twice. We drove them back in disarray. We killed 22 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 26 others. Six corpses were left on the battlefield. We seized 47 DK-82 shells, 16 B-41 rockets, 59 B-40 rockets, 166 60-mm mortar shells, 50 M-79 grenades, 2 crates of Goryunov ammunition, 1,000 rounds of AK ammunition, 5 AK ammunition, 5 AK pouches, 5 rucksacks, and some war materiel.

Helicopters Strafe Kandal Villages

BK190403 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Dec 84

[Text] On 7 December, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors sent three helicopters to strafe and drop bombs on villages along the Tonle Sap lake in western Kandal Province, wounding some inhabitants and seriously damaging the people's houses, rice, property, and crops. Due to their serious defeats in all fields--heavy casualties, Vietnamese soldiers' losing the will to fight, and the failure of their criminal plan of launching a dry-season offensive against our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas and to massacre our innocent people--the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors have become more terrified and have been compelled to use aircraft and helicopters to strafe and drop bombs on our villages in an attempt to kill our innocent people and destroy their property, houses, rice, and crops.

In turning to the use of aircraft for bombing our people's villages, the Vietnamese aggressors will face more difficulties because Vietnam is now very poor and the Vietnamese people are starving to death due to shortages of rice and everything. For this reason, the Vietnamese aggressors have not sufficient budget nor fuel oil to carry on this mission too long even with their Soviet boss' aid. On the contrary, by so doing, the Vietnamese aggressors will suffer even greater defeats on the Kampuchean battlefield.

Our Kampuchean people indignantly condemn this barbarous and cruel act of using aircraft to bomb and kill our innocent people. Our people pledge to join with our Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas in the struggle to drive all the Vietnamese aggressors out of our Kampuchean territory so as to put a permanent end to our people's great misery and suffering.

CSO: 4212/26

BRIEFS

RETURNEES IN KOMPONG THOM--Phnom Penh, SPK, 24 Dec--Twenty-three Sonsannians and Polpotists have recently broken ranks and rallied to the revolutionary authorities at Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, bringing along 25 guns and a quantity of war materials. The returnees recalled their hard lives while they were in the enemy ranks and spoke of the disintegration of the so-called "tripartite coalition government." They expressed their profound gratitude to the local administration for favourable conditions it had made for them to settle down a new life. [sentence as received] [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 0444 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

VIETNAMESE JOURNALISTS GROUP--Phnom Penh, SPK, 21 Dec--A group of Vietnamese journalists led by Ho Duong, deputy editor-in-chief of NHAN DAN, the daily of the Communist Party of Vietnam, left Phnom Penh on Thursday after a nine-day visit to Kampuchea. While in Kampuchea, the Vietnamese guests were received by Chea Soth, Politburo member of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea Central Committee and vice premier, and Men Sam-an, member, and president of the Commission for Propaganda and Education, of the party Central Committee. They also visited several factories, the National Museum, the former Royal Palace, the Tuol Sleng Museum of Genocide, the Fine Art School in Phnom Penh, the mass graves of genocide victims at Cheung Ek commune in Kandal Province and the Angkor Vat temple in Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in English 1120 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

DK DIVISION IN FIGHTING--Aranyaprathet--Khmer Rouge units this morning attacked Vietnamese positions south of here sparking fierce fighting between the rival forces, field reports said. According to the reports, more than 200 Khmer Rouge fighters headed by Sok Teap of the 450th Division were involved in the attacks on Vietnamese troops based in the villages of O ta chu, Nimit and Pou Bei Daeum, located about 10 kilometres from the Thai border. The resistance fighters were reportedly sent out between 6 to 7 a.m. to hit targets they attacked yesterday afternoon. The Vietnamese countered the attacks with artillery fire but casualties were as yet unknown. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 24 Dec 84 p 3 BK]

CPV LECTURER--Phnom Penh, 21 Dec (SPK)--Le Tam, chief of department of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's Propaganda and Education Commission, arrived in Phnom Penh yesterday for an official visit to Kampuchea. The reports that the Vietnamese lecturer will make will be centered on the perfidious maneuvers of the Chinese expansionist-hegemonists, their collusion with the U.S. imperialists in the opposition to Vietnam and other Indochinese countries, and the countermeasures taken by Vietnam. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0406 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

THAI REACTION TO CONGRESSMEN'S TRIP--Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said on 21 December that the coming visit to Phnom Penh by a group of U.S. congressmen is a wrong signal to the puppet regime, which is not recognized by most countries except for those which are Soviet satellites. He said that Thailand voiced its concern over this matter to U.S. Congressman Steven Solarz since the beginning, but he did not change this plan. He added that Thailand's allies--that is, the ASEAN countries--also expressed concern over this visit. Sawanit Khongsiri said the visit is untimely because it is made at the same time as Vietnam's barbarous and cruel attacks on civilians along the Kampuchean-Thai border. [Text] [(Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 23 Dec 84]

ACTIVITIES OF BRIGADE 'KHAR' COMBATANTS--Through their vigilance, combatants of the 1st and 2d battalions, brigade "Khar" [Khmer alphabet] ambushed and crushed a group of bandits who had sneaked onto hill 302 adjacent to the northern part of hill 157 at the end of November. During this battle, our combatants killed 14 bandits and seized 1 DKZ-75, 65 mines, 170 hand grenades, 500 artillery shells, and 55 crates of AK ammunition. [Text] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 18 Dec 84]

VIETNAMESE IMPRISON BORDER TRADERS--Earlier this month, Vietnamese authorities arrested 470 Khmer people and put them in prison in Sisophon District, Battambang Province, because they engaged in trade between Sisophon District and Khmer refugee camps along the border opposite Thailand's Ta Phraya District, Prachinburi Province. Later, on 5 December, the Vietnamese authorities claimed that these 470 people were taken prisoner during the Vietnamese attack against Nong Chan during which the camp was overrun. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Cambodian 1300 GMT 20 Dec 84]

DELEGATION TO HANOI--Phnom, Penh, 21 Dec (SPK)--A delegation of the KPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission led by Vice Chairman of the Commission Prach Sun arrived in Hanoi yesterday for a week-long working visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission. The Kampuchean delegation was greeted by Nguyen Van Trong, deputy chief of the CPV Central Committee's Foreign Relations Commission, and other personalities. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0407 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

BULGARIAN PARTY LECTURER--Phnom Penh, 20 Dec (SPK)--Stefan Stoyanov Charenkov, professor and section head at the Institute of International Relations of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on Wednesday after a week-long visit in Kampuchea. During his stay the Bulgarian lecturer was received by KPRP Central Committee member Men Sam-an. He also visited the Cheung Ek mass graves, the former Royal Palace, the National Museum, the Kandal Stoeng Orphanage (Kandal), and the Angkor temples. [Excerpts] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 20 Dec 84 BK]

CSO: 4219/20

CHAMPASSAK BORDER SECURITY PROBLEMS WITH THAILAND

Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Jun 84 p 13

[Article by Niti Saignaseng: "The Border People"]

[Text] Non Khoun is one among other localities in Champassak Province. Its border adjoins Thailand. It is a strong outpost of the Non Khoun guerrilla unit that has been receiving good support from its people, such as fish and water. Other localities call them the "border people."

As a reporter I was honored to have a chance to live, work, and become acquainted with Non Khoun Canton. I still remember very well their talk, laughter, and broadminded spirit.

Non Khoun Canton is under Phon Thong District, Champassak Province. There is a total of 580 families that mostly engage in cultivation, animal husbandry, collecting forest products, and fishing.

During the period when our nation was being invaded and trampled on by the French and American imperialists it was a prudent, strong, and resolute revolutionary base. Bandits and the henchmen of the feudalists and the Lao reactionaries who work in cooperation with the henchmen of the Thai reactionary clique continually sneaked in to create unrest, steal cattle, and slander in many ways.

[At that time] the Non Khoun guerrilla unit was set up with only two youth union members. Later on it was rapidly expanded and strengthened. It has been able to punish [the enemies] in a timely manner and also to effectively ensure the peace and happiness of the locality and the honor of the revolutionary combatants.

Since then its actual achievements have been to kill 55 robbers and capture 4; 18 surrendered, many were injured, and they also seized some war equipment.

Now the people in Non Khoun are able to sleep soundly and feel free to construct, develop, and unite themselves and put money together to build useful things for themselves and their children. They have become the spirit, eyes, and ears of the administrative committee. The guerrilla militia have raised their consciousness in studying military tactics and strategy under senior combatants from the Lao People's Army.

Non Khoun is a canton located in the middle of a hillock. It is far from both the Mekong River and the main road which is almost 10 km. In the rainy season the water flows over and floods around it. In the dry season water is hard to find. The people here have to rely on two storage containers for drinking water.

With curiosity I asked Khamman, the village scholar, why they did not move to live where it was more convenient. He answered that not only [did they not] think about leaving but also were ready to do everything to make it more convenient for themselves and were willing to sacrifice even their lives in order to protect their homeland.

I also learned that on 17 February 1980 only 7 combatants of the Non Khoun guerrilla unit were able to admirably and victoriously fight against one company of the enemies.

They have absorbed the heroic heritage, they deeply understand that these people fight and make sacrifices for their interests and justice, and they are willing to sacrifice everything on the battlefield. No enemies dare to trample on them. This is the example of our youth union member friends.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

DECEMBER YOUTH GROUP BY-LAWS PUBLISHED

Vientiane GNAOVASON LAO in Lao Jun 84 p 4

[Article: "Regulations of December Youth Group"]

[Text] Part I. The December Children Unit is an organization which is part of the December Youth Unit.

1. The Youth Unit trains children according to the teaching of the six loves and three hatreds of Chairman Uncle Souphanouvong, acquaints them with the collective style of living, and prepares them to become members of the December Youth units.

2. The slogan of the December Children units is to follow the teachings of Uncle Souphanouvong.

3. The song of the December Children units is (words missing).

Part II. The December Children units are trained in three things.

A. Members of the December Children units must be taught to remember and follow the teaching of the six loves and three hatreds of Uncle Souphanouvong.

B. Members of the December Children units will be trained so that they will become members of December Youth units.

Part III. Qualifications of December Children unit members.

A. Must be 6 to 8 years of age.

B. Must be accompanied by their parents when they apply for membership in the December Children unit with the committee responsible for this task.

C. After being accepted and after staying with the unit 3 times, if they are diligent and sanitary, there will be ceremony to decorate them with December Children unit [pina].

Part IV. The December Children unit is organized as follows.

A. A group consists of five persons. If there are four, five, or seven more they can form another group, but a group must not exceed seven people.

B. Each group must select a group leader to command it.

C. Each group will be named on the basis of its characteristics, e.g., brave group, outstanding group, etc. These December Children groups are set up in classrooms or where they live, or only in classrooms (or the equivalent).

All December Children groups in one classroom are combined into a December Children unit, and it is named according to the name of their class.

In the first and second year of elementary school there are special committees to guide the children which include the leaders of each group and a number of trainers from the December Youth unit who are specifically responsible for helping the December Children by supervising them in the collective style of living, enjoyable games, and other activities that are good for them.

In the third year of elementary school a collective committee is organized consisting of all group leaders in order to gradually allow them to exercise responsibility for part of the December Youth unit work which is assigned and supervised by the December Youth unit. These group leaders must take turns supervising the December Youth unit work on a regular basis.

The December Youth unit in the higher-level classes must be assigned responsibility for the December Youth in the lower classes from the first to the fourth grade classrooms before they complete their task.

Part V. The reception for accepting members of the December Children unit who are 8 years of age and are qualified to be members of the December Youth unit by having completed their tasks for which they were responsible and who have been asked to become members of the December Youth unit should be big and cheerful; they will take an oath and receive a red scarf.

Part VI. When most of the members of any December Children group of a classroom or of a ward have been accepted as members of the December Youth unit, the December Youth unit committees in the school (or canton) will accept this December Children group as new December Youth unit members and there will be a hand-over ceremony for the heroes they have selected. As for the December Children who have not yet been accepted, they should live the life style of the December Youth until they can become members of the December Youth unit. Normally they stay in the December Children group for a period of 3 years. Many or perhaps all those in a December Children group will be accepted at one time into the December Youth unit.

Part VII. Lifestyle of the December Children group.

A. Each December Children group will meet once a week.

B. December Children unit members will meet once a month.

Part VIII. Members of the December Children group with outstanding achievements

The work of the December Children unit will be complimented in many ways, from the Youth Unit to receiving commendations from the leader Uncle Souphanouvong. A survey division will comment on their strong and weak points so they can make progress. If any of them make slow progress their acceptance as members of the December Youth unit will also be slow.

Part IX. Each December Children group must have a cadre responsible for it. That cadre can be a teacher or a Youth Union member who was trained or accepted by the LPR Youth Union level in a school or canton. The person who is responsible for this has to get involved with the December Youth unit which is responsible for helping the December Children groups by improving, organizing, and guiding them.

Part X. All expenses of the December Children groups are supported by the LPR Youth Union level in the school, office, or organization there.

Part XI. The December Children group has its own regulations called the December Children Group Regulations.

The symbol of the December Children group is a young shoot just penetrating through a red field.

The symbol of the December Youth group is a picture 2 cm in diameter. Within it there is a picture of a young sprout over a red flag. It contains the words "December Youth (DY)" and "The Nation's Good Scions (NGS)." The red background stands for the color of our national flag. The young shoot signifies the [young children of the December Children groups].

Meaning: 1. The youth members are the people of the future. They are the scions who are growing and are ready to carry on the brilliant revolutionary work of the party and of the Lao nation. Members of December Children groups wear a symbol on the left side of their chests.

2. Scarves for the December Children are light blue and are worn around the neck. They signify the beauty and love of peace for children.

The scarves are cut into a triangle (the same as the red scarves for the December Youth units) 25 cm wide and 1 [word missing] long.

3. How to show respect (the same as December Youth unit members). The members stand with their right hand raised high and the palm of their hand 5 cm away from their forehead with all five fingers places together. This shows the solidarity and unity of the December Children group members to strengthen the group. The members give their salute when they pay respect to the flag, when they give a report, and during ceremonies.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

TWIN LAO-SRV DISTRICTS' TRADE RELATIONS EXAMINED

Vientiane HENG NGAN in Lao No 96, 1984, pp 6, 10

/Article by S. Viengsan: "Twin District Friendship"/

/Text/ Strong solidarity, brilliant friendship, and a lofty proletarian international spirit between Laos and Vietnam have been improved and expanded from the center on down to local levels. Houa Phan and Than Hoa Provinces, Santoi and Thuong Xuan Districts, and other districts nationwide have had a heritage of relations since ancient times to deeply befriend each other. This was seen in the friendly visit to Santai District last April by the Thuong Xuan District delegation, led by Comrade (Lang Duclai), assistant party committee and chairman of the Thuong Xuan District administrative committee, Thanh Hoa Province in the SRV. This was further confirmed by the unending pure fraternal love of the parties, administrative committees, and peoples of the twin districts of Santai and Thuong Xuan in the informal address of Comrade Bounleui, assistant secretary of the party committee and chairman of the Santai District administrative committee in a reception to welcome the delegation. He said that Santai and Thuong Xuan are fraternal and twin districts. When we go down south there is no need for us to take salt, and when we go up north we do not have to bring rice. We eat bananas from the same bunch and bathe together.

During the 5-day visit to Santai District by the Thuong Xuan District delegation, besides giving /them/ a warm fraternal welcome the hosts also took their friends to visit different departments, factories, construction sites, agricultural settlements, agricultural co-ops, and other work in Santai District. This filled our friends' hearts with happiness with the new step of improving and constructing the town on our land. The most outstanding were national defense and security, education, sports, public health, state stores, collective trade co-ops, agriculture, and other work. These were all carried out to complete or exceed the plan for the district. The achievements increased the confidence of our friends that under the capable leadership of the LPRP, the LPDR and also the party committee, the Santai District administrative committee is resourceful in guiding the people of ethnic groups in Santai District to strive for new and greater victories.

Before the day came when these twins shook hands and said goodbye to each other both sides signed the following joint memorandum. Thuong Xuan District will send its experts along with funds to help construct a senior high school in

Santai District. It will also help with 10 sets of forge pumps and dry-season rice seedlings, along with /other/ seed stock and growing techniques. They will purchase all kinds of forest products from Santai District, and treat seriously ill patients in the villages along the border.

Santai District will give some traditional medicines to Thoung Xuan District, and will construct storage for the forest and ricefield products for the exchange between the two border districts. The last item of the agreement was that both sides unanimously agreed to improve the border between the two districts correctly according to geography, history, and international law in order to make it a gateway for the fraternal and friendly districts, to make communications, the exchange of goods, and mutual assistance between these twin districts of Santai and Thoung Xuan steadily bear fruit, and to exercise the special solidarity and all-around cooperation between Houa Phan and Than Hoa Provinces and also for Laos and Vietnam so it will always be strong.

9884

CSO: 4206/28

SOLIDARITY WITH SRV, PRK URGED

BK251416 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 20 Dec 84

["Article": "Strive to Strengthen the Lao-Vietnamese and Lao-Vietnamese-Kampuchean Solidarity and Militant Alliance and the Solidarity and All-Round Cooperation With the Soviet Army and the Armies of the Fraternal Socialist Countries"]

[Text] Currently, the three countries--Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea--are simultaneously advancing toward socialism and have become an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. The simultaneous advancement toward socialism by the three countries has posed a great obstacle to the policy of expansionism toward Southeast Asia pursued by the ruling renegade reactionaries in Beijing. That is why they have colluded with the U.S. imperialists and the reactionaries in this region to pursue a hostile policy against our country and fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea. Therefore, the revolutions in our country and the two fraternal countries have now directly confronted the new enemies--the alliance of the international reactionaries or the collusion between the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists and the regional reactionaries. They are the directly dangerous, immediate, and long-term enemies of our revolution and the revolutions in the three countries. Moreover, they have endeavored to frenziedly carry out the arms race by developing close relations with the imperialist and capitalist countries, acquiring loans and technology from them to modernize their armed forces and to make war preparations in order to aggress against and occupy the Southeast Asian countries--first of all the three Indochinese countries. Nevertheless, unable to wage a major aggressive war, they have resorted to implementing a scheme of multifaceted destruction to sabotage the revolutions in our three countries, aiming to weaken our countries so that they can aggress against and annex them in the end.

For nearly 10 years since the liberation of our country, the strategic scheme of the enemies toward our country has not changed and will not in the foreseeable future. On the contrary, it is becoming even more perfidious and cunning. They have implemented a policy of peaceful transformation [Kan Oubai Han Pian Doi Santi], aimed at creating rifts between Laos and the other Indochinese countries and between Laos and the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries so as to gradually weaken our country and to easily topple our

new regime. Several thousand Lao exiles have used Chinese and Thai soils to carry out activities to undermine and destroy the Lao revolution in a frenzied manner.

In the face of the aforementioned development, the resolutions adopted at the 3d Party Congress as well as other resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee clearly point out that our country must build all-round, all-people national defense and public security bases, closely maintain militant alliance with Vietnam and Kampuchea, closely unite with and rely on the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, build a people's war position, develop and strengthen the overall strength of the nation and of the era in order to stand ready to defeat all enemy aggressors under all circumstances, and build and turn the LPA into an all-round strong revolutionary army prior to gradually making it a model and modern army, with a view to effectively fulfilling the task of defending the socialist fatherland and the outpost of socialism.

A resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau says that Laos and Vietnam as well as Laos, Vietnam, and Kampuchea as a whole must closely cooperate in the strategic field and in the revolutionary policy, assist each other in forming plans to defend the country and the gains of the revolution, maintain overall public security, cooperate and join in building defense lines and strategic rear lines, and coordinate to defeat enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities.

Implementing various articles contained in the treaty of friendship and co-operation signed between Laos and Vietnam on 18 July 1977, the two sides pledged to wholeheartedly support and assist each other, closely cooperate to strengthen defense potentials and defend our independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, preserve the people's peaceful labor, and oppose all sabotage schemes and acts by the imperialists and external reactionary forces.

The national defense ministries of Laos and Vietnam have cooperated and assisted each other in the strategic and military spheres to defend the country. In this connection, it is clearly stipulated that the VPA will continue to send volunteer troops and military experts to help Laos in order to, together with the Lao people and armed forces, stand ready for combat and fight well. This is to defend the country, maintain political tranquillity, and smash various sabotage and provocative schemes and acts of violence by the enemy. The Vietnamese volunteer corps are still required to coordinate with various localities and armed forces in Laos and to take part in building and consolidating various bases, in consolidating tranquillity, in contributing to building the economy and culture in various localities, and in supporting local armed forces.

In carrying out economic construction in coordination with national defense, the VPA will help the LPA build some material and technical bases and will assist in supplying some essential expertise to the LPA. Various VPA schools will assist in building a corps of military, political, specialized, scientific, and technical cadres for the LPA. The assistance rendered by the

VPA to our country and army is important, indispensable, and protracted. The Vietnamese volunteer troops and military experts also constitute an important and permanent support force for our country's revolution in national defense and public security. The special solidarity and militant alliance between Laos and Vietnam have become a precious tradition and will continue to be further consolidated in depth and with effectiveness.

In carrying out the cooperation, solidarity, and militant alliance between the two armies in the past year, the two sides have scored many fine achievements in the combat field and in combat readiness and have smashed many of the enemy's schemes. Achievements have also been recorded in building forces, particularly in nurturing and training cadres and building material and technical bases, in broadening the exchange of lessons between the two armies, in building a solid overall strength, in defending the socialist fatherland, in safeguarding the outpost of socialism, and in participating in socialist construction.

Overall situation and task:

In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the heroic VPA, our entire army and people are proud of and firmly confident in the VPA--a loyal companion in arms sharing the same trench and weal and woe with us in opposing the imperialist aggressors and liberating the two countries and currently in opposing all multifaceted sabotage schemes of the Chinese expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and regional reactionaries.

The VPA is an invincible army--an army which has recorded various miraculous victories. It is this army which has made its country famous, won the respect of friends throughout the country, and frightened all enemies. It is a friend that has closely united and militantly allied itself with our various armed forces. This has become an invincible strengthening that cannot be destroyed or sabotaged by any reactionary force.

In commemorating the 40th anniversary of the founding of the heroic VPA, let our entire army and people strive to learn from the fine traditions and nature of the VPA--a new-type of army of the working class, a people's genuine revolutionary army born of the people and for the people. It is this army that can make the last sacrifice for the nation's independence and freedom and for socialism. This army possesses a staunch and unyielding spirit, has taken the initiatives in war, and knows how to attack and conquer an enemy who is more powerful. It has always stood ready for combat and to fight well in order to defeat all aggressive and provocative schemes of the enemy. At the same time, it has always served as the leading force in implementing all policies and plans of the state and party, thus deserving to be called a sharp and reliable tool of the proletariat dictatorship.

CSO: 4206/57

VIENTIANE BUSINESS REGISTRATION, TAX COLLECTED

BK300506 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0030 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Feature article: "Initial Success of Campaign on Registering Business Enterprises and on Collecting Tax from Private Businesses"]

[Text] Implementing the content and spirit of the resolutions adopted at the Third LPRP Congress and the instructions issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the transformation of nonsocialist economic sectors at the early stage of the period of transition to socialism without going through the period of the development of capitalism, the revenue service of Vientiane Province has vigorously taken the initiative to win new and greater successes to speed up the development of socialist economy in accordance with the new economic management mechanism with a view to changing and improving the material and spiritual life of the working people of all tribes and all strata.

After organizing practical activities in the campaign to register business enterprises and collect taxes from private businesses in Vientiane Province beginning in mid-June this year, initial successes have been achieved. For example, 956 private business firms in the province have been registered--159 handicraft firms, 158 administrative and service firms, 116 land transport firms, 25 waterway transport firms, 4 construction firms, and 494 commercial firms. State income collected from these firms exceeds that of 1983 by 32 percent.

This success effectively serves as a basis for the continuation of this task in the immediate future. This can be reflected in many respects. For example, tax mechanisms can be improved from the provincial down to the district and grass-roots levels with new quality and a fuller organizational system. Previously, a large number of administrators, cadres, soldiers, policemen, and people did not fully understand the revenue work. They considered it only specialized work and thus left it to be carried out by revenue cadres. The training and building of cadres was not carried out repeatedly and positively. Some people understand that revenue work is to collect money for the state budget. These people do not yet understand revenue work under the new system. This work represents an uncompromising, unremitting, and face-to-face class struggle between us and the enemy to determine who is winning over whom through the tax policy adopted by the party and state. This is why it is difficult to carry out this work. Meanwhile, various districts under the jurisdiction of

the province are far apart and communication lines are inconvenient due to the mixed landscape of this province, which is composed of suburban areas, plains, and mountains.

Nevertheless, the work has been fully and systematically implemented and guided from the higher to the lower levels—for example, from the party committee and the administrative committee of Vientiane Province, particularly by Comrade (Khamhong Sinlavong), member of the provincial party committee, who has personally supervised the campaign. At the district and grass-roots levels, chairmen of district and canton administrative committees have been appointed to take responsibility for the work with the close cooperation of various sectors, such as the revenue service serving as the core. For this reason, even though the campaign on registering business enterprises and collecting taxes from private businesses has been faced with difficulties due to both subjective and objective conditions, particularly the enemy's sabotage activities, we have not only gone through the process, but also achieved satisfactory successes in accordance with the party Central Committee's guidance.

Generally speaking, the people and traders have understood, supported and praised the party's line on the task of economic and social transformation. This is clearly reflected by the fact that after they have studied documents on the tax policy under the new regime, they have clearly understood that tax collection in the new society is different from that in the old society ruled by imperialism. Tax collection under the old regime was full of injustice, oppression, and exploitation. Only a number of the ruling people were rich. At present, the collection of taxes is aimed at protecting the taxpayers' business and boosting production in the society. At the same time, they now realize that tax collection carried out in accordance with the country's law and regulations represents the implementation of one's honorable and glorious obligation toward the country. The money will be used in various construction projects such as hospitals, schools, roads, and irrigation projects and in serving the national defense and public security tasks, mainly in serving and developing the production sectors, with a view to daily improving the living conditions of the working people and transforming the economy in accordance with the newly developed economic management mechanisms which are beneficial to the society.

CSO: 4206/57

SRV DIVISION'S SUPPORT OF LAOS DESCRIBED

BK271557 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 23 Dec 84

["Feature": "(Nghe Tinh) Division and the Second Heroic Title"]

[Summary] After their discharge from duty following the great victory scored by the Vietnamese people in their national liberation struggle, "a number of cadres and combatants attached to (Nghe Tinh) Division were called back to their units to carry out their internationalist duties in Laos under the instruction of the Vietnamese party and government and the VPA in 1977."

The division was set up on 1 July 1953. During the war of national liberation in Vietnam, the division took part in carrying out many operations against the enemy, including the Quang Tri operation in the 1965-66 dry season. The division managed to wipe out four enemy regiments and 12 battalions, destroy 1,200 military trucks and over 200 artillery pieces, shoot down 680 aircraft, and capture 7,500 firearms of various types during its combat operations in the liberation of South Vietnam. Because of its outstanding achievements, it was conferred with three outstanding military medals from the party and state. In 1975, the division was declared a heroic division of the VPA for the first time.

"Some battalions attached to the divisions at present had carried out their internationalist duty in Laos during the national liberation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. For instance, they coordinated with the LPA in fighting in the central and southern regions of Laos, and engaged in an operation to liberate Donghen, Operation Lamson-719 along Route 9 in Savannakhet Province, and many other combat operations.

"While executing its internationalist duty in Laos, further enhancing its glorious tradition of heroism, the (Nghe Dinh) Division regards the work of consolidating and building its units as the central task. It attaches special importance to the work of raising the leadership level and commanding cadres at all levels by stressing that only by possessing energetic and strong cadres will strong units be built. Cadres at all levels are highly responsible in commanding and instructing combatants to maintain vigilance with regard to discipline and regulations and to maintain a sense of combat readiness to fight at all times when needed. Its combat plan has been carefully laid down in close coordination with the Lao Army and people in suppressing and routing

out exiled reactionaries and their henchmen hiding among the people, especially the (?Phou Mok) area south of Kasi and areas along Route 13 from the (Bagalo) junction to Vientiane. After the liberation of our country, these areas became primary operation zones for the exiled reactionaries with ambushes against our transport convoys and disturbances among the people. When a favorable opportunity arose, they planned to stage an uprising. However, the (Nghe Tinh) Division is now able to maintain normal security in these areas."

Aside from making combat preparations, the division also strives to build foundations for the people. The division organizes classes for its cadres and combatants to study the Lao language. Its hospital is open to all Lao citizens for medical treatment with no medical fees charged. In addition, the division frequently renders material assistance to the people when they are faced with difficulties.

"Comrade (Dao Quang Dong), chief of the division's propaganda service, said that such contributions are part of our combatants' obligations. The division regards the work of boosting production as a factor in deciding the victory of the units. Sufficient food consumption not only makes our combatants healthy but also creates a favorable factor in making combat readiness. The division has commanded extensive assistance and affection from the Lao Army and people."

From 1977 to 1984, the achievements scored by the division have been completely recorded in its journal and library. "Their achievements include setting up 20 mobilization units; carrying out operations in 210 villages, 16 cantons, and 5 districts; capturing 706 exiled reactionaries; coordinating with regional forces and local administrations to wipe out 70 enemy elements and to capture 120 firearms; giving military training to local guerrillas in 4 cantons; building 186 houses for the people; making 104 sets of desks and chairs for pupils; providing medical check-ups and medicine to 247,026 patients; successfully curing 2,600 sick patients; contributing 23,876 work days to help people carry out chores; giving 42.95 metric tons of rice and 1.04 metric tons of salt to needy people; screening films and organizing artistic performances to entertain the people for 238 nights; building a primary military officers training school for the LPA with 57 shelters, 103 beds, 136 desks, and 631 chairs; and building a 16-kilowatt hydroelectric dam at (Muang Cha) in Saisomboun District. In the 1982-83 production season, the division harvested 320 metric tons of paddy. From 1978 to 1984, the division has managed to harvest 1,115 metric tons of paddy, 12 tons of starchy substitute crops, and 3,623 metric tons of bamboo shoots; and to produce 350 metric tons of meat and fish. The division has also raised 1,200 pigs at one time. It has also dug more fish ponds to raise 105,000 fish fry and has manufactured 230,000 medical tablets from local herbs, saving 35,400 Vietnamese dong from the budget. The vision has possessed adequate rice and food supplies to feed its men for at least 2 months."

At present, the division is striving to create favorable conditions to advance forward to fulfill its international obligations entrusted by the party and government and the VPA to deserve the title of being a heroic division of the Vietnamese army and nation.

SOUPHANOUVONG GREETES MONG PEOPLE AT NEW YEAR

BK260358 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 23 Dec 84

[Greetings message from President Souphanouvong to Mong tribal people on occasion of 1984 traditional Boun Kin Chiang New Year's Festival, 23 December]

[Text] To all compatriots throughout the country: The traditional Boun Kin Chiang New Year's Festival of our Mong tribal compatriots is being observed this year at a time when our people and army throughout the country are jubilantly rejoicing over their overall victory in carrying out an emulation campaign to implement the resolutions adopted at the Third Party Congress of the First 5-Year State Plan, aimed at scoring achievements to welcome the two great historical anniversaries in 1985--the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR.

On behalf of the party, government, the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, and in my own name, I would like to extend my warm solidarity, affection, and greetings as well as sincere concern to the Mong tribal compatriots and the other tribal people throughout the country. On the occasion of the traditional Boun Kin Chiang New Year's Festival of the Mong tribal compatriots, I wish all compatriots yet greater new victories. May all of you enjoy happiness and well-being in the new year.

Beloved compatriots, in 1984, our people of all tribes, including the Mong tribal compatriots, have made contributions to carrying out the revolutionary struggle in defending the country and building socialism. In fact, our compatriots have sent a large number of their children to serve the country as soldiers, policemen, cadres, state employees, and workers in all services. They have brilliantly fulfilled their obligations to the country by paying agricultural taxes and selling agricultural and forest products to the state; making contributions to building roads, schools, and hospitals; digging irrigation canals and building dikes for irrigating rice fields; transporting goods to serve the front line; and setting up food production boosting and labor-exchange solidarity units with a view to preparing to advance to set up agricultural cooperatives and to carry out intensive agriculture, and to increasing production outputs of rice, grain, and other starchy crops to meet the targets set forth in the state plan. They have actively contributed to engaging in education work to eradicate illiteracy and to raise their cultural standard, and have actively participated in maintaining peace and security of the country. On this occasion, on behalf of the party, government, the LFNC

Central Committee, and in my own name, I would like wholeheartedly to hail all of your great achievements.

I am certain that our Mong tribal compatriots will celebrate their fine traditional Boun Kin Chiang New Year's Festival in an atmosphere of joy and confidence and with a spirit of solidarity with other tribal people throughout the country so as to become the great and firm force around the party, government, and LFNC Central Committee. At the same time, I hope that you will always stand ready to carry out your tasks in the new year with higher efficiency, that is actively to consolidate and strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes; to resist all psychological warfare schemes of the enemy; to persist in implementing the party's line and policies, such as the policy of unity and equality among all tribes; to exercise the right to collective mastery of the laboring people; to defend actively the country and to build socialism; to participate actively in production and in improving the material and cultural life of the people of all tribes; to fulfill effectively your obligations toward the country; and to strive to consolidate your organizations at the grassroots level and to consolidate existing production boosting and labor-exchange solidarity units so as to set up more agricultural co-operatives, to engage in intensive agriculture, and to carry out more live-stock raising by all families.

Once again, on behalf of the party, government, and LFNC Central Committee, and in my own name, I extend my best wishes to all Mong tribal compatriots in particular, and all compatriots throughout the country in general.

I wish you greater new victories in carrying out the tasks of defending and building our socialist country in the new year.

[Dated] Vientiane, 23 December 1984

[Signed] President Souphanouvong

CSO: 4206/57

FAIDANG LOBALIAYAO STATEMENT ON MONG NEW YEAR

BK271137 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0500 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Statement by Faidang Lobaliyao, vice chairman of the Supreme People's Council and Lao Front for National Construction Central Committee, on occasion of traditional Boun King Chiang New Year Festival, 6 November--read by announcer]

[Text] Beloved compatriots: The Mong tribal people's traditional Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival is with us again. This year, the new year festival is being observed at a time when the entire party, army, and people are enthusiastically engaging in an emulation campaign to score achievements to welcome the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 10th founding anniversary of the LPDR.

In the past year, our Lao people of all tribes have faced numerous difficulties and complicated developments on account of the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and the implementation of a policy of expansionism by the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles who have endeavored openly and arrogantly to undermine the revolution in our country in many fields. There have also been natural calamities.

Thanks to the clear-sighted and talented leadership of the LPRP, our people of all tribes have closely united to thwart all sabotage and subversive schemes of the enemies and have scored even greater victories, thereby unprecedentedly strengthening the position of the Lao revolution. The political, ideological, and organizational life of our Lao people of all tribes, including our Mong compatriots, has gradually returned to normal. The movement to maintain security and to defend the country as well as the movement to transform and build the economy and to develop culture have scored new achievements. The living conditions of our compatriots have also been greatly improved, thereby making our Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival this year even more significant than before. On this occasion, on behalf of the SPC and the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] Central Committee, and in my own name, I would like to wholeheartedly hail the spirit of revolutionary heroism of our compatriots who have stood side by side with the people of other tribes in our country to actively contribute to the overall victory of our nation and revolution.

Beloved compatriots, the task of transforming and building socialism is a great responsibility for our entire people. The period of socialist transformation and construction is one of most uncompromising and fierce class struggle between two paths--socialist and capitalist--and between our side and the enemy to decide who is going to emerge the winner. It is aimed at liberating our Lao people from backwardness and difficulties and allowing them to attain happiness, wealth, and well-being, thereby turning our beloved country into a civilized and progressive state like other modern and progressive countries in the world.

Even though the Lao people of all tribes have endeavored to energetically carry out the revolutionary struggle and have scored numerous great and all-round victories, our path is still blocked by the enemies--the imperialists who are led by U.S. imperialism, and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists, and the ultrarightist reactionaries in the Thai ruling circles. These enemies have colluded to destroy and sabotage our revolution in all fields, with the aim of weakening our country and then wiping out the revolutionary movement of the Lao people of all tribes and those of the other peoples in this region. They have no desire to leave the Lao people to live in peace. On the contrary, they seek to lure our people of ethnic origin to side with them and to oppose the revolution. They have tried to instigate our people of all tribes to fight one another, employed psychological warfare tactics, and exploited certain special ideological differences among our people to create rifts among them by buying off certain tribal groups to act as their long-term tool in opposing our revolution.

In the past, the enemies have deceived our people of various tribes, including our Mong tribal compatriots, into fleeing their native land to live a miserable life overseas. These expatriates can no longer meet their relatives and joyously celebrate the Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival as they did before in their native land. More terrible still, they have suffered severe hardships. A number of them have died or have been recruited by the enemy to receive training as spies and commandos before being sent back into Laos to create disturbances among the people, thus imposing more difficulties to their compatriots in building and developing the country and building a new life.

At the same time, the imperialists and reactionaries have also tried to destroy our solidarity with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries. The imperialists and the international reactionaries hope to turn our country into their colony as it was before and to revive the colonialist and feudalist regime in our country so that they can exploit and repress the Lao people forever.

As early as June this year, the imperialists and the Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists instigated the Thai ultrarightist reactionary ruling clique to send troops to occupy the three Lao villages of Ban Mai, Ban Kang, and Ban Savang in Sayaboury Province, thus destroying the normal neighborly relations and creating tension between the two countries and peoples, overtly and arrogantly encroaching on our sovereignty and territorial integrity, inflicting losses of the life and property of our Lao people and their economic foundations, and creating more difficulties and complications for the socialist transformation and construction and the living conditions of the Lao people of all tribes.

The Beijing big-nation expansionists and hegemonists have implemented a policy, in collusion with the imperialists, of instructing the Thai ultrarightist reactionary ruling clique to carry out activities to destroy our revolution. This is a most dangerous scheme against our revolution. It also poses a threat to peace and stability in the three Indochinese countries and other countries in this region.

In the meantime, the imperialists--led by the U.S. imperialists--and other international reactionaries are currently escalating their arms race, paying no heed to the opposition and condemnation of the world people. They have deployed medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of western European countries, thus aggravating the already tense situation in the world and pushing mankind closer to the quagmire of the nuclear war. However, their schemes have been gradually smashed. It is certain that they will be totally defeated in the end.

Beloved compatriots, tranquillity and security are fundamental factors for building our country and a new civilized and glorious life. Our Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival each year points to the value of our national independence, peace, and tranquillity. Our country now has independence and peace. Our people have become the masters of their own country and society. The entire party, army, and people of all Lao tribes are entering an era of defending and building the country and building a happy life for the people.

On the occasion of the Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival this year, I call on all compatriots to continue the traditional revolutionary heroism of our Lao people of all tribes and to further strengthen the spirit of mutual solidarity and affection to be worthy of the belief that we are a united nation comprising various tribes under the party banner. Let us fulfill all our duties together, that is, defend the country, build the economy, and incessantly develop culture and new society, for example by engaging in cultural training work, eradicating illiteracy, wiping out all superstitious beliefs which have created adverse affects to production and the living conditions. I call on our compatriots to hurriedly harvest rice and other crops, store harvest products safely, fulfill your obligations to the country by paying taxes and selling agricultural goods to the state, make preparations for carrying out dry season production by growing more starchy crops, heighten a sense of vigilance, strive to smash all tricks and schemes of the enemies in trying to infiltrate and destroy the unity of our people of all tribes, and strengthen the unity among the people of all tribes and our special solidarity with Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as the close solidarity with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

I call on cadres, combatants, policemen, and state employees to hold aloft a sense of revolutionary perseverance, march forward to fulfill your duties, ardently translate the party and state resolutions and instructions into reality, and actively train yourselves to become more capable of fulfilling all duties.

I call on all children of the people of all tribes, who are attending school at home and abroad to be diligent and study hard so as to gain knowledge to

serve our country and people, to contribute to defending and building the country, and to develop the new regime into a progressive and civilized system so that you will become the beloved and excellent children of our country and people of all tribes.

As for our misled compatriots who are following the path of the imperialists and the international reactionaries and who have been deceived and forced by the Vang Pao bandit clique into fleeing with them in recent years, I am extremely concerned about and miss you very much. In the past, you used to joyously celebrate this festival with your own tribal compatriots on Lao soil in the spirit of solidarity and affection of blood brothers and further cherish the fine cultural tradition of our Boun Kin Chiang New Year.

I call on the Mong tribal compatriots who have been forcibly evacuated by the enemies to change your minds and ideology and return to live in your beloved country so as to work with your compatriots back home and contribute to building the country into a civilized and prosperous state. The government and people of all tribes in Laos are welcoming you back. The country and people will be pleased to pardon you. At the same time, you should resist the scheme of the imperialists, the international reactionaries, and the exiled reactionary forces in pressganging your children and youth to be their cannon fodder.

On the occasion of the celebration of the Boun Kin Chiang New Year Festival, I extend my best wishes to all compatriots.

May you possess a new spirit in the new year and fulfill new tasks.

May our compatriots of all tribes remain happy, united, love each other, and compete with one another to translate the party and state resolutions and instructions into reality!

Thank you.

Vientiane, 6 November 1984.

[Signed] Faidang Lobaliayao.

CSO: 4206/57

THAI, FRENCH REPORTERS VISIT BORDER VILLAGES

BK261208 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, 26 Dec (OANA-KPL)—The press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on 25 December, brought reporters from the Thai dailies LENC KHAO and THE NATION and an AFP correspondent to Mai, Kang and Sawang hamlets which were previously occupied by Thai troops.

The victims of the Thai aggression, and particularly the abducted Lao citizens who recently returned home, have revealed to those foreign reporters the barbarous acts afflicted to them by the Thai authorities. They also energetically denounced the Thai propaganda about the so-called "Lao citizens' voluntarily leaving their home."

They also complained to the reporters what they had to endure during their stay in Thai refugee camps.

Those reporters could also note that Thai troops are still maintaining an avant-post on Lao territory.

CSO: 4200/341

BORDER VILLAGERS SCORE THAI ATROCITIES

BK291159 Vientiane KPL in English 0937 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Vientiane, 29 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The daily PASASON today published opinions of Lao people in Kang, Mai and Savang hamlets, Savaboury Province, about the criminal acts committed by Thai troops in their localities.

"The crimes inflicted upon the inhabitants of Mai, Kang and Savang hamlets by Thai troops have baffled any description, said old Somsai of Savang hamlet to a PASASON correspondent. He revealed that Thai reactionary troops, during their occupation, carried out barbaric actions against the local people. They wantonly slaughtered local animals and imposed a fine of 500 to 800 baht upon anyone if he or his animal caused an explosion of mines they had indiscriminately laid in the three hamlets," [quotation marks as received] Somsai said.

Kongsai, of Savang hamlet, whose brother--Boualoi--was killed by Thai troops on 25 November, denounced the miserable fate of the Lao people who are being forced to stay at the Thai Houai Yang Camp. She said that here was among four families which fled from the camp on 14 November. During my life, she said, I have never seen any more barbaric crimes than those perpetrated by Thai troops in the three hamlets. After they had invaded and occupied our hamlets, they forced the local people to speak Thai and local women to take birth-control injections. They inhumanely raped a number of women. "The killing of my brother--Boualoi--was intended to threaten the Lao people and prevent them from trying to escape from the Thai camp," Kongsai emphasized.

The Thai reactionary troops invaded the three Lao border hamlets in Sayaboury Province in June, 1984.

Under strong public condemnation and pressure, Thailand had withdrawn its troops from those hamlets, but it is still maintaining a number of them in the vicinity of the area and has carried out continual sabotage against the local people.

CSO: 4200/341

COL THONGLAI: RTA TROOPS STILL ON LAO TERRITORY

BK300320 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Vientiane--A senior Laotian official has claimed that Thai troops have not completely withdrawn from the three disputed villages on the Thai-Laotian border near Uttaradit. But Thai officials have insisted the Laotian officials were distorting facts.

Col Thongla Kommasit, permanent secretary for defense of Laos, said in an interview on Wednesday that at least 2,500 Thai soldiers are still occupying at least eight different points along the disputed terrain, facing the three disputed villages of Ban Mai, Ban Klang and Ban Sawang.

The Thai Government has repeatedly declared that all the Thai soldiers had been pulled out from the disputed areas, pending further negotiations.

He said although Thai troops were withdrawn from the three villages, they are still inside Laotian territory. He claimed that the positions of the Thai soldiers are about 300 to 700 metres inside Laos at various places.

"I don't understand why Thai troops are still in those small areas," he said.

The permanent secretary also insisted on the Laotian demand that Thailand pay compensation for damage caused to Laotian people in the three villages. "The compensation is for the villagers and not for the government," he said.

Officials of the Laotian Foreign Ministry on Tuesday took a team of foreign and Thai reporters to visit areas in two of the three disputed villages which are now under Laotian control.

The reporters were allowed to visit Ban Mai and Ban Klang. A Laotian official said it was too dangerous to go to Ban Sawang.

Thonglai, 48, said the Laotian Government has adhered to the spirit of the 1979 joint communique signed by leaders of the two countries. The communique calls on the two countries to solve their problems through peaceful means.

He said Vientiane is trying to create a better atmosphere conducive to talks between Thailand and Laos over the dispute.

"We are not attacking or making propaganda. We are simply telling the truth," he said.

He said Thailand should return to the negotiating table to settle the differences with Laos and gave an assurance that Vientiane had no intention to use force to solve the border dispute.

The worsening of Thai-Lao relationship, he said, would bring hardships to landlocked Laos.

"But we cannot give up our territorial integrity and sovereignty in exchange for more trade and better friendship and opening of more crossing points on the Thai-Lao border," he added.

He also denied that Laos is giving support to a new Thai communist movement known as "Phak Mai." Thai authorities have alleged that Phak Mai has sanctuaries inside Laos.

Meanwhile, Thai Ambassador to Laos Sompong Faichampa said Thailand will resume talks with Laos only when there is a better atmosphere. He said Laos still makes conditions for talks and demands Thailand to accept its sovereignty over the disputed areas.

CSO: 4200/341

AFP EXAMINES EXODUS FROM LAOS TO THAILAND

HK020300 Hong Kong AFP in English 0207 GMT 2 Jan 85

[By Francis Deron--all names are as received]

[Text] Vientiane, 2 Jan (AFP)--A decade after the communist take-over in Laos, thousands of Laotians are fleeing to Thailand in search of better economic prospects.

In a series of interviews in this capital city, Laotian leaders accused Western countries of favoring, if not encouraging the exodus, which mainly involves young urbanites who have returned from several years' study in the Soviet Union and other East European countries.

The refugees, who say they left Laos because they could no longer stand the economic hardships there, asked to go to third countries despite their low chances of being accepted for resettlement.

Thai statistics show that 30,000 Laotian civilians crossed into Thailand last year, mainly over the Mekong River separating the two countries. But a reliable source in Vientiane put the figure closer to 15,000.

The 1984 refugee wave, while similar to that of 1981, when 16,371 Laotians sought refuge in Thailand, is sharply up from the 1982 and 1983 figures of 3,202 and 4,571, respectively.

Laos is the only one of the three Indochinese allied countries where the Communist Party came to power peacefully in December 1975, after communist military victories that year over the United States in Cambodia and Vietnam.

In Bangkok, Thai authorities said the Exodus had them worried. The head of Thailand's security services, Prasong Soonsiri, yesterday announced he would visit Thai provinces bordering Laos on Sunday.

Sources in Vientiane said that about 85 percent of the Laotian refugees who reached Thailand this year were younger than 30, and 66 percent were from Vientiane and its surrounding province.

Laotian political and economic officials minimize the importance of the student exodus. The director of the Ministry of Education's Higher Education Department, Khamtan Chantara, dismissed their numbers as "not very high."

But Laotian officials nonetheless admit that the number of illegal emigrants has been growing since early 1984. Soubanh Srithirath, vice-minister of foreign affairs, blamed this on "Western policy seeking to weaken our country."

"Western countries let it be known they will accept the refugees," provoking the departure of "parasites which don't want to work and prefer to be unemployed in the United States," he said.

In the Thai province of Nongkhai, across the Mekong from Vientiane, the provincial governor, Sakda Orpong, considers the illegal refugees' arrival "routine."

Thais say that on some days, 3,000 to 4,000 people cross the border into Thailand.

In 1984, only 6,530 Laotian refugees in Thailand were accepted for resettlement by third countries, slightly more than the 1983 figure of 5,712.

Experts attribute the new exodus to two main factors:

--The lack of prospects for students returning from Eastern Europe, who have sometimes been trained for technological jobs for which there are no employment possibilities in Laos.

--Worries about the future by many people who were well-off before the communists came to power.

According to Mr Khamtan, 8,000 Laotian students are currently abroad, the largest number of whom are in the Soviet Union, followed by Vietnam, East Germany and Cuba.

Since 1975, 12,000 Laotian students have studied in those countries for periods of up to five or six years.

In the face of the exodus, repatriation organised by Laotian officials appears limited. The official press in Vientiane regularly reports on the return of these people whom it says were "deceived people who went abroad."

In general, this involves groups of several dozen people who volunteered for repatriation and were screened by the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR).

Mr Soubanh said the UNHCR currently has about 400 requests for repatriation.

The repatriation volunteers, he said, had to meet several conditions: Laos refused to accept lepers and people with contagious diseases and requires a written statement from the person promising to "participate in the

reconstruction of the country." Laos must also be certain the person is not an anti-communist.

Once accepted, the repatriated person must undergo "reeducation" lasting from three to six months in one or two camps set up for this purpose at Pakse, in the south, or Xeng Khouang, north of Vientiane.

CSO: 4200/341

BRIEFS

PHOUN HAILS FRENCH MINISTER--Vientiane, 23 Dec (OANA-KPL)--Phoun Sipaseut, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, minister for foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has sent a congratulatory message to Roland Damas on his election as minister of external relations of the French Republic. May the existing relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries be further developed for the interests of our two countries, said the message. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 23 Dec 84 BK]

SRV ECONOMIC OFFICE OPENS--Vientiane, 25 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Laos opened the office of its economic and cultural representation here on 24 December. Among the guests present at the inauguration ceremony were Sali Vongkhamkao, secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, the Kampuchean and Vietnamese delegations which had come for the 4th session of the Indochinese Cooperation Commission, and other high-ranking officials. The ambassador extraordinary and potentiary of the SRV to Laos, Nguyen Xuan, also offered a reception on this occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0910 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

KAYSONE HAILS HAWKE--Vientiane, 25 Dec (KPL)--Kaysone Phomviharn, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Lao PDR, has sent a congratulatory message to the Australian prime minister, R. B. Hawke. The message writes: "Your Excellency, I wish to present to you my sincere congratulations and best wishes of success on the occasion of your reappointment as the prime minister of Australia. I hope that your country under your management will have good opportunity to contribute to peace and stability in the Southeast Asia and Pacific regions and that the relations between our two countries and peoples will be further strengthened." For his part, Khamphai Boupha, minister A.I. of foreign affairs of the Lao PDR, has also sent his congratulations to his Australian counterpart, Bill Hayden, on the occasion of the latter's reappointment as minister of foreign affairs of Australia. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

USSR ART, HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT--Vientiane, 21 Dec (OANA-KPL)--The Ministry of Culture in collaboration with the USSR Embassy to Laos, opened an art and handicraft exhibition here yesterday on the occasion of the 62nd anniversary of the USSR (30 December). Taking part in the opening ceremony were Chanmi Douangboutdi, member of the LPRP CC, director of the higher party school,

Thongsing Thammavong, alternate member of the LPRP CC, minister of culture, and other officials. Diplomatic envoys and representatives of international organizations to Laos were also present on the occasion. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

BULGARIAN AID--Vientiane, 23 Dec (QANA-KPL)--A hand-over ceremony of the vegetable farm, assisted by Bulgaria and located in Tha Ngon (22 km east of Vientiane) was held on 20 December. Representing the Lao side was the minister of agriculture, irrigation and cooperation, Inkong Mahavong, and the Bulgarian side was represented by its Ambassador to Laos T. T. Netsov. The first phase of this vegetable farm project has 20 hectares and 80 hectares more is to be added to the farm that the Bulgarian Government is to assist Laos. This project was stipulated in the document signed between the Lao and Bulgarian Governments aiming at making Vientiane self-sufficient in vegetables. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0905 GMT 23 Dec 84 BK]

EX-PRINCE FLEES TO THAILAND--The nephew of the late Laotian King fled across the Mekong River to Nong Khai Province early yesterday. Prince Sinthanavong, 55, who defected with 14 relatives, surrendered to town district police chief Col Bunchop Pongnoi. The prince said he had been detained since 1975; initially in a camp in Viangsaï and later in another camp near Siangkho. Various camps formerly controlled by the army are now under the jurisdiction of the Interior Ministry, said Prince Sinthanavong. Detainees at the Vietnamese-supervised Siangkho camp were made to make furniture and repair roads, said the prince. He said he knew nothing of the fate of Laotian Crown Prince Savangvong, but said his wife was in Luang Prabang. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 29 Dec 84 p 22 BK]

PAYMENT AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Vientiane, 26 Dec (QANA-KPL)--An agreement on settlement of aid and credits between Laos and Vietnam was signed here yesterday. Signatories to the agreement were Sisavat Sisan, first vice-chairman of the State Bank of Laos, and Le Hoang, vice-chairman of the State Bank of Vietnam. The signing ceremony was witnessed by Maisouk Saisompheng member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry, handicraft and forestry, chairman of the section of the joint Lao-Vietnamese Commission for Economic, Cultural, Scientific and Technical Cooperation, Vu Tien, minister counsellor, and Dam Xuan Dung, economic counsellor of the Vietnamese Embassy in Laos. [Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 26 Dec 84 BK]

GDR FRONT DELEGATION--The delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by Thit Mouan Saochanthala, member of the party Central Committee and member of the LFNC Standing Committee, and the delegation of the GDR National Front Council led by Werner Kirchhoff, candidate member of the SED Central Committee, and vice president of the GDR National Front Council held a meeting in Vientiane on 20 December to exchange views and experiences on front work in the two countries. The GDR National Front Council delegation arrived in Vientiane at noon on 20 December and was welcomed at the airport by Thit Mouan Saochanthala and the GDR ambassador to Laos. [Summary] [Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 21 Dec 84 BK]

CHAMPASSAK MILITARY RECRUITMENT, SECURITY—Comrade Boauphan, assistant provincial secretary of the LPRP Youth Union Executive Committee of Champassak Province, said that the youth union and the young men throughout Champassak Province have a high ideology in life by believing in the party leadership, adhering to the government's plan, and participating in all areas of work when requested by the party. In national defense and security work the youth union in the military forces and guerrilla units determinedly and seriously took part in defending their locality and resolutely dismantled the enemies' schemes of encroachment, e.g., along the Lao-Thai and Lao-Kampuchean borders where Pol Pot's supporters and Lao exiles are still in hiding. They were able to ambush the enemies 18 times; 28 enemies were killed, 9 were captured, and 11 surrendered; 8 guns and some equipment were seized. In the first 6 months of the year 167 volunteer youth union members went on military duty. The Champassak Provincial Youth Union also paid attention to the improvement and strengthening of their own organization. They reassigned our cadres in organizations in 3 districts and 34 cantons and completed the meeting for their own level. They expanded their members to 1676 comrades and 6 additional youth union units. The number of youth union members throughout the province has increased to 13,148 comrades. [Excerpts] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Jul 84 pp 7,13/ 9884

CHAMPASSAK BORDER SECURITY—The guerrilla unit in Non Khoun Canton, Phon Thong District, Champassak Province, is among other local units located on the Lao-Thai border. It receives good support from the people resulting in their continued strength, and is able to ensure the peace and happiness of the people very well. Since the day it was set up its actual achievements are: 1) doing a good job of ensuring the peace and happiness, and the land and property of the people, and 2) suppressing robbers in a timely manner. They killed 55 robbers and arrested 4; 37 were injured and a number of weapons [were seized]. The people in Non Khoun are cheerful, sociable, and diligent. They never invade anyone and they will never let anyone invade them! This was the interview of a guerrilla given to our NOUM LAO reporter. [Text] [Vientiane NOUM LAO in Lao 1-15 Jul 84 p 16/ 9884

CSO: 4206/28

SOME BOOKS, CASSETTES ON RELIGION BANNED

BK291553 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in Malay 1430 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Three cassettes containing religious teachings in Indonesian and two books containing criticism of Islam in English have been banned in the country under the 1984 Printing and Publication Act. The deputy home affairs minister, Mr Radzi Sheikh Ahmad, signed the order in force under Section VII of the act. Under the section, he banned the printing, import, sale, distribution, and possession of the cassettes and books.

The cassettes are "Syahid Di Tanjungpriok, Jakarta" containing speeches by Abdul Kadir Jailani, "Sayahid Kedua Di Tanjungpriok, Jakarta" by the same person, and teachings entitled "Penindasan Terhadap Imam Dan Islam Di Indonesia" by Syarifin Maloko.

The two books published in the United States are entitled "A Christian Response to Islam" by (William Miller) and "Think and Grow Rich" by (Napoleon Hills).

Mr Radzi reminded that anyone importing, printing, publishing, distributing, and selling the cassettes and books is liable to a 20,000 ringgit fine or 3 years imprisonment or both if found guilty. Anyone found in possession of the books and cassettes--even only a copy--can be fined up to 5,000 ringgit.

CSO: 4213/92

TRADERS AIM TO CASH IN ON U.S. AID TO MICRONESIA

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Nov 84 p 18

[Text] New Zealand traders are out to cash in on a big United States aid programme in its former Micronesian trust territories.

A new direct shipping service will start in about four weeks.

The United States Ambassador to trust territories in Micronesia, Mr Fred Zeder, visited New Zealand to explain recent political developments and to publicise the trade opportunities.

He said that a number of New Zealand companies had already made bids for lucrative development contracts for roading, airports and general building.

Mr Zeder said that about \$US2.2 billion had been set aside by the United States for the next 15 years to aid the economic development of the Micronesian states.

Population

The former trust territories have been divided into four states, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marianas, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia and Palau.

The big aid programme will go to a total population of about 132,929 who live on islands and atolls scattered over an area of 8 million square kilometres just north of the Equator.

Mr Zeder said the United States aid package to Micronesia would create excellent trading chances for New Zealand. The people would make their own trading and foreign affairs decisions.

The Sofrana-Uniline will start a new direct shipping service from Auckland in January.

The line plans to use the 7832-tonne Capitaine Tasman on the run. The New Zealand manager of the line, Mr Christian Jean Louis, said he expected a mini-boom in trade.

The ship would sail to Guam, Paulau, Yap, Truk, Saipan and Ponape every two months.

Association

An executive member of the Export Institute, Mr Gilbert Ullrich, has asked the Minister of Overseas Trade and Marketing, Mr Moore, to establish an honorary trade commissioner and consul at Guan to capitalise on the rapidly developing market.

Mr Zeder said the United States Senate would almost certainly approve a compact of free association with the Marshall Islands and Federated States of Micronesia, early next year.

The Northern Marianas had already opted for a commonwealth relationship with the United States.

A stalemate in Palau, arising out of a wish to retain a nuclear-free constitution and have a compact of free association with the United States, could be broken after an election this month, said Mr Zeder.

The anti-nuclear provisions of Palau's constitution made it incompatible with the defence obligations the United States would have under a compact, because Palau would have to host nuclear-powered and possibly nuclear-armed warships.

The United States had not put pressure on Palau or any other Micronesian state regarding future status options, Mr Zeder said.

"If they want independence, they can have it and we will still provide aid."

CSO. 4200/300

USSR VISITOR SAYS LANGE 'TOAST OF MOSCOW'

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] The Prime Minister, Mr Lange, is the toast of Moscow because of his stand against nuclear weapons, according to an Auckland unionist, Mr Pat Shepherd.

Mr Shepherd, the unemployment officer for the Auckland Trade Council and a member of the Socialist Unity Party, has just returned from a trip to Moscow.

His appendix burst while he was waiting in line to address a conference planning for an international youth festival to be held next June. He ended up spending six days of a three-week visit in hospital.

"I was the fourth speaker in line," he said.

"I said to my mate, 'I'm sore.'"

"He said, 'Don't worry, you will be all right.'"

But he insisted on seeing a doctor, found that he had appendicitis, and after "seven or eight examinations" he ended up on the operating table.

"The language barrier was the only problem," Mr Shepherd said.

Aware of Stand

"Every morning I asked for an English-speaking doctor, but the one I got could only say, 'Hello.'"

Lying in bed near a window in the hospital, however, Mr Shepherd was approached by Russian people who would beckon to him through the glass to talk with him.

"They would say, 'Mr Long-a good man,'" Mr Shepherd said.

"They liked his stand on peace. They were all aware of it."

Even the Nicaraguan delegates at the youth conference were aware of New Zealand's policy against nuclear-powered warships. "I do not think Mr Lange is aware of the feeling overseas," said Mr Shepherd.

USSR ENVOY SEES 'MUCH TO BE DONE' IN BILATERAL RELATIONS

Auckland NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE in English 1 Oct 84 p 4

[Text] "YOU'LL walk upside-down in that country," the Soviet Ambassador's friends told him before he left for New Zealand.

He was no doubt very happy to discover that gravity has as firm a grip on this part of the world as it does on any other.

He was certainly most impressed with the number of Russian-speaking people he met at the Auckland branch of the NZ-USSR Society "I have experienced the same feeling as being in a Soviet Region, where some speak good Russian, and some a few words," he told the Society's meeting held in his honour on September 16.

Throwing away his speech-notes, Vladimir Bykov introduced himself and his wife, Tamara. He is Ukrainian and Tamara is Byelorussian.

Mr Bykov's diplomatic experience includes four years in Poland, seven in Washington, two in Paris, and for the last six years he was Deputy Soviet Ambassador to London. This is his first ambassadorial post.

At 51, he is a young ambassador: "I am studying--learning," he told the gathering.

After telling him that he was coming to a country where he would walk upside-down, his friends told him, "You are going to a politically stable country, very beautiful, with beautiful golf links and tennis courts, so you will primarily play golf and tennis. "But," said Mr Bykov, "I am not going to do that. I am going to work hard, because after four years of a freeze in our relations, there is much to be done."

Mr Bykov will work to restore what was lost during the four years without an Ambassador and then explore new avenues for further developing relations between the two countries, in all fields.

I am looking forward to closer relations between our two countries--not only in fishing, but we also have a lot to do in the cultural field. We don't have a cultural cooperation agreement with this country as we have with 85 countries abroad," he said.

There is also much to be done in the political sphere, he said. "We all care very much about peace. It is a task for your country and ours to pursue. Such problems as the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons, the creation of nuclear-free zones around the world, not only in the South Pacific--in Europe, the Indian Ocean. We have more in common than is sometimes acknowledged," he said.

"We also have very much in common in our approach towards the problems of Antarctica--we have cooperated successfully with your country since 1959 and will continue to do so for many years to come."

The peace books about New Zealand and the Soviet Union have yet to be written, he said. "I consider that we should write this book together. Our embassy alone won't be able to write it--let's do our best to write those two books about our two countries."

CSO: 4200/300

SUP CALLS FOR 'MASS ACTION' IN SUPPORT OF LABOR POLICIES

Auckland NEW ZEALAND TRIBUNE in English 1 Oct 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Keep Fighting, Says SUP"]

[Text] THE labour movement which mounted a decisive campaign to ensure a Labour success at the polls, cannot rest. It now has new tasks to fulfil if this victory is to be consolidated and built on to bring lasting benefits to working people.

This is part of the message contained in a report issued by the National Committee of the SUP after its recent meeting in Auckland.

Many people share the wish of Prime Minister, David Lange, in wanting to "turn this country around." The trade union, anti-racist, anti-apartheid and peace struggles mounted against the policies of the previous administration have led to an increased understanding of the need for change.

Not everyone shares this view, though, and the report identifies international and domestic big business and the political forces which serve them as the enemies of working people. These forces are working to undermine those policies of the Labour Government which are in people's interests. This is evident in.

--Big-business pressure which, even before the Government was confirmed in office, led to a 20% devaluation of the New Zealand dollar and huge profits for big business at the expense of workers, and the economy. This was the most costly strike action this country has experienced. That pressure continues in demands for a low-wage economy which big business hopes to achieve with the assistance of 'voluntary unionism.'

--American administration pressure which is impudently trying to change one of the principles on which this Government was elected--that of keeping our ports free of nuclear warships.

The US administration and international monopolies have shown before that they will move quickly to bring down a government which is carrying out the democratic wishes of its people. Its favourite methods are destabilisation of the economy and the creation of divisions and disunity, using racism and nationalism. Our country is already in a vulnerable position with a fragile economy and a shortage of jobs.

Clearly it is not enough to elect a Labour Government, then sit back and simply make demands on it.

Mass action in support of the Government's positive policies is essential. The organised labour movement and other sections of the community adversely affected by big business will, through action, realise that they share a common-enemy and form a united front against it. This united front will extend democratic rights, increase understanding of the enemy and how to combat it, strengthen the Government, keep it in office and teach people that their action leads to political change.

Immediately this means building a stronger and more effective peace movement to keep our ports nuclear free, and developing trade union activity in support of the unqualified preference clause.

Our work with the positive policies of the Labour Government should not mean closing our eyes to its limitations, the report continues.

The only way of guaranteeing peace, democracy and steadily improving living standards for all, is through socialism. The Labour Government is not socialist. It believes in reformed capitalism and not in revolutionary change. Big business interests will try to use the reforms for their own benefit.

Labour's policy of consensus must be firmly interpreted as 'consensus for the needs of people.' Again, the only successful defence against the attacks of big business on this interpretation is the development of a large mass movement, and particularly a strong trade union movement--Labour's backbone.

The report also stresses the importance of continuing to build the SUP. As a party of the working class. It uses its scientific working-class theory, developed, tried and tested by workers' movements all over the world over many years, to work for the ever-expanding unity of workers. We need to build a more effective party as an integral part of a more united working-class movement, able to carry out the tasks ahead.

CSO: 4200/300

CHEAP DOLLAR ATTRACTS FLOOD OF FOREIGN MONEY

Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 24-25 Nov 84 p 31

[Article by Dai Hayward]

[Text] MILLIONS of Australian dollars have flowed into New Zealand during the past few weeks to take advantage of the cheap NZ dollar.

The NZ dollar yesterday was worth only 57c against the Australian dollar.

The investment has helped increase prices on the New Zealand sharemarket and bolstered the short and medium-term investment market through large investments.

But they also mean that New Zealand is selling the farm at what appears to foreigners to be rock bottom prices. Australian companies in particular have been taking advantage of this, including well-known names such as ACI, Dunlop, James Hardie, Elders IXL and Repco.

Financiers from Singapore, Hong Kong and even Europe also have shown interest in placing money in New Zealand.

The amount of foreign funds received is difficult to ascertain, but financial sources speak with confidence of upwards of \$750 million since July.

Many of the overseas investors anticipate New Zealand will soon either revalue or allow the dollar to float, which could give them an immediate profit.

Others also are attracted by the rising interest rates now available in New Zealand.

Since the new Labour Government lifted the lid on interest rates imposed by the former Prime Minister, Sir Robert Muldoon, rates have climbed steadily.

Rates of between 22 and 27 per cent are available, while even the government rate, the safest and most solid investment, has now topped 17 per cent.

This year there has been a growing awareness of the New Zealand stock market and investment prospects by overseas investors and stockbrokers, including some associated with the London Stock Exchange.

The change of government, devaluation of the New Zealand dollar and the budget moves by the Finance Minister, Mr Rober Douglas, have added to the interest.

Despite this economic problem, which insiders say was even more serious than the incoming government was prepared to reveal, New Zealand is still highly regarded as a stable country economically and politically.

Devaluation

Although the Government admits inflation will rise to 12 per cent within the next 12 months, there seems to be an acceptance by Australian and other overseas investors that the Government's measures will contain the inflation rate and the Lange administration will not delay any correction action needed to keep inflation down.

The strong stand taken by Prime Minister Lange on Thursday night against trade union demands for an 11.5 per cent guideline and the forthcoming wage bargaining round is indicative of this.

The floating or revaluing of the dollar may not come quite as quickly as some financial circles expect.

The Government is anxious to gain maximum benefit from the July devaluation.

There has not yet been time for many of the increased costs on imported goods to flow through to the consumer and the longer the farming sector can benefit from devaluation by way of higher receipts for farm exports, the better for the economy and the Government's effort to placate farmers for the removal of the costly farm subsidy.

Recent moves by the Government, coupled with rumors in financial circles NZ may soon remove exchange controls, also have focused attention on NZ and encouraged speculative foreign investment.

Penal taxation provisions on foreign exchange dealings will be revealed early in the new year.

This week the Government took a significant step in freeing the economy by lifting restrictions on foreign-owned companies which seek to borrow within New Zealand.

New Zealand financial institutions also have greater freedom to borrow overseas.

This extended freedom to the financial sector could help smooth the way for a revaluation of the dollar.

CSO. 4200/300

ARMY MAY EXERCISE IN WESTERN SAMOA

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 29 Nov 84 p 18

[Text] NZPA Wellington. The Ministry of Defence is investigating the feasibility of holding a small-scale exercise in Western Samoa next year.

The decision to investigate the proposal was made after talks with the Western Samoan Government, the Minister of Defence, Mr O'Flynn, said yesterday. July, 1985, is being considered as a tentative date.

"New Zealand forces have established close links over the years with the independent Pacific countries which maintain forces of their own [Fiji, Tonga and Papua New Guinea]," Mr O'Flynn said.

"Defence has also contributed to disaster relief operations and undertaken a wide variety of civic action tasks in other Pacific Forum states, including Western Samoa.

"The governments concerned welcome this role. In particular, the Government of Western Samoa supports the development by our armed forces of familiarity with operating conditions in that country. They, and we, see this as a friendly contribution to regional self-reliance."

CSO. 4200/300

RESOURCES MINISTER ON SOLUTION TO SURIGAO NPA PROBLEM

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 10 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Text] Natural Resources Minister Rodolfo del Rosario has expressed optimism that problems in region XI emanating from the upsurge of rebel insurgency especially in Surigao del Sur, will be solved in due time due to the several programs already lined up in the ministry designed to improve the lot of the lowly farmers which will be implemented soon.

Ike Pimentel, regional vice president of the Association of Barangay Captains, Region XI who disclosed Del Rosario's assurance revealed that among the programs most important, aspect is the alienation of areas within forest concession areas for distribution to poor farmers.

In Surigao del Sur, Pimentel said, the basic problem is economic in nature and this practically involves the farmers who compose ninety percent of the entire population of the province.

Pimentel cited the fact that Surigao del Sur is basically, a logging concession area in the region and the bulk of the population is dependent in these areas, wherein they have no complete control.

The tendency, Pimentel added is that the poor farmers succumbed to powers of the [word indistinct] concessioners. The [word indistinct], Pimentel said [word indistinct] measures in the guise of sound management which are oppressive.

The Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) is effective in winning adherents due to this practice.

Del Rosario's plan to distribute land for the landless which failed miserably even if it was one of Marcos' plan in his government, will be implemented without any political color, Pimentel did not elaborate.

Surigao del Sur is composed of 17 municipalities with constituents depending so much in agriculture, but the areas the government intended for agriculture is not enough to meet the necessity of the people, Pimentel concluded.

VERITAS ANALYZES DAVAO'S MILITANCY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 18 Nov 84 p 14

[Article: "Davao: New Center of Protest"]

[Text] If neither ballots nor bullets can stop the President from running in 1987, neither can detention centers, harassment and beatings stop Davao City residents from airing their grievances.

Davaoenos showed their strong determination to make their voices heard last October 22-25 when they staged a general strike that paralyzed transport despite hundreds of arrests, manhandling of those arrested, and the appearance for the first time of anti-riot [word indistinct].

Responsible in making this city a new center of the protest movement were 36 organizations of urban poor, workers, students, and concerned citizens under the leadership of the Coalition of Organization for the Realization of Democracy (CORD).

Atty. Sivestre Bello, CORD spokesman, said: "Never had a protest in the past matched the Welga ng Bayan in the degree of awareness and the commitment of the people to the struggle against oppression and repression."

The strike was initiated by TRANSMISSION, a union of drivers and transport workers in Davao City. Its purpose was to protest the hike in gasoline and diesel oil prices and vehicle tax, and the continued exercise by the President of his legislative powers under Amendment 6.

The strike was joined by other workers' unions under the umbrella of Centrum.

The military vowed that they will not be caught flatfooted with the strike as it was in the two-day general strike of October 8-9. Not all their preparations, however, could stem the tide of the strike as it became apparent that majority of Davaoenos were in sympathy with the strikers.

Col. Geronimo Valderama, Davao City Metrodiscom chief, gave the order: "No permit, no rally." In toril, about 12 kms. south of the city proper, soldiers arrested 73 of 1,000 strikers although the strike was orderly. Four Assumption Sisters and some lawyers went with the 73 to the Toril multipurpose gymnasium where they were detained.

In Matina, a military unit pointed an M-60 machine gun at 200 strikers barricading the highway. They were later reinforced by about 25 policemen with helmets, plexiglass face protectors, truncheons, shields and Armalite rifles. This was the first time that such equipment was seen in the city.

Similar confrontations took place in other parts of the city. A group of soldiers were reported to have destroyed a "strike center" set up in the Jerome District of Agdao, the city's most crowded squatter area. The soldiers upset tables laden with food for the strikers, fired warning shots and arrested 53 persons. In Lanang, 20 were arrested by the military "to teach them a lesson." The military even tried to storm the Assumption School compound where hundreds of marchers sought refuge after a forced dispersal. Sr. Esper Clapano and some of the sisters denied entry to the soldiers who had no search warrants or arrest warrants. That night, armed men fired their guns from behind the wall of the convent and chapel area.

The public's response to the strike was what kept it going despite hundreds of arrests. When it became apparent that the military was not preparing enough food for those arrested, many sent food to the detention centers. Davao radio station gave a "blow-by-blow" account of the strike 24 hours a day and many phoned in their support for the strike and criticized the heavy military presence all over the city.

CSO: 4200/304

RADIO VERITAS REVIEWS EVENTS IN PHILIPPINES IN 1984

HK311453 Manila Radio Veritas in Tagalog 0900 GMT 31 Dec 84

[Text] My friends, let us go back over events this past year. You will remember 14 May 1984, when we had an election. You will recall how many candidates joined the Batasang Pambansa election—more than 1,000 candidates vied for 1983 seats in the Batasang Pambansa. Sixty percent or 110 out of 183 seats were won by the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan]. The opposition parties altogether won 60 seats, getting a minority in all regions except here in Metro Manila where they scored a 16-5 sweep. Reports showed that at least 156 persons died in election-related incidents from the start of the campaign period to election day. What happened in Antique Province still hasn't been solved.

On 23 July the Batasan sessions began. When they recessed on 15 December, do you know how many bills had been passed? Out of 3,652 parliamentary bills, only 3 were passed. Out of 294 resolutions, only 13 were adopted. Those bills approved by the Batasan and by President Marcos, like the national budget amounting to 58.3 billion pesos, the extension of the effectivity of the rent-control law till June 1985, and those bills allowing Barangay captains to administer oaths of office to public officials—none of that was given much importance by the media, but the Barangay captains can now administer oaths of office to public officials.

Now to the economy. Do you know how much our national debt amounts to? (I don't mean death—I mean debt, though death is pretty close.) Our debt crisis. Our external debt has reached \$25.2 billion, according to government figures. The newspapers say it's over \$30 billion, but the official figure released by the government is \$25.2 billion.

Last 14 December, the IMF granted a \$609 million standby loan that will open other loans, rescheduling, and credit requests, totalling \$11 billion. So others say this is the start, or the beginning of the end for us as victims.

As for inflation, the rate in 1984 is the highest since World War II. In June 1984, the national inflation rate reached 52 percent, compared to 39.7 percent inflation recorded in July 1974, exactly 10 years ago when the world was shaken by oil price hikes imposed by OPEC. How did this happen?

The unemployment rate, according to government sources, is 6.3 percent. However, others say 25 to 40 percent is the chronic unemployment rate. Thousands of workers are either temporarily or permanently laid off. A lot of this is due to many business establishments closing down. The figure is that 2,000 firms have stopped operations. I wonder how 1985 will be.

[passage indistinct]

Where housing is concerned, the authorities say that more than 3 million, or 40 percent of the total of 8.3 million households, cannot afford decent housing and can only rely on free housing. Here you see all the condominiums going up, all very beautiful, but who can live in them? Do you see any housing projects for the general masses of the people? In this connection, from 1972 till the first quarter of 1984, an estimated 1.04 million families, or 5.7 million persons, have been displaced. This is why we continue to receive complaints about the government. They say that if the government really cares for the people, why is it they pay attention to the Vietnamese boat people but not to our own homeless countrymen? Of course we admire our government for sympathizing with our neighbors in Asia, but charity should always begin at home.

Now here is something to astonish you. Public expenditures for health average about 0.5 percent of the Gross National Product. This is one of the lowest figures in Southeast Asia. The government obviously is not paying enough attention to the health of our people. The saying that health is wealth has been forgotten. Instead, out of the Gross National Product, the government spends only 0.5 percent on health care. This small allocation in the 1984 budget is all cockeyed—how much have they appropriated for a prestige project like the lung center? But how much have they allocated for tuberculosis control?

[passage indistinct]

During the first 10 months of 1984, the military has [words indistinct] soldiers, policemen, and Civil Home Defense Forces engaged in fighting the NPA. Despite all this, terrorism and violence has been increasing. What does all this mean?

As we all know, human rights violations, as documented by Amnesty International and other agencies, are still going on despite government denials. Just think of all the opposition journalists who have been assassinated. Just think of Mayor Cesar Climaco killed, his case still unsolved.

All this was preceded by the slaying of Benigno Aquino at the airport last year. Ever since then, things have simply gone downhill—from bad to worse. Where will it all lead to? Where will it all end? All we can do is pray. And of course we can also fight the forces of evil.

This, my friends, has been a very sad year.

CSO: 4211/21

DAILY DISCUSSES FUTURE OF TEXTILE EXPORT TO U.S.

BK241146 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 22 Dec 84 p 4

["Walking in the Rain" column by Likhit Hongladarom: "Thailand-Japan-United States"]

[Text] At a time when Phichai Rattakun and Japanese ministers are discussing Thailand's trade deficit with Japan, the United States—one of Thailand's major trading partners—is campaigning for Thailand to reduce its dependence on U.S. markets for its exports.

The United States feels that Thai exports to it are growing at an excessive rate; this is particularly true of textile products which have increased by 95 percent this year. This growth is the result of the rapid economic recovery and surge in the United States. Given this, it is likely that the growth of Thai exports will be minimal once the U.S. economy stabilizes next year. Also, the U.S. trade deficit will lead U.S. manufacturers and the government to take protectionist steps against imports.

The first round began when preliminary data of the U.S. Commerce Department showed that Thailand subsidized its textile exports to the United States, resulting in unfair competition, and that Thai textile products will eventually face tax barriers.

Historically, Thai-U.S. relations have emphasized political and military areas. But trade relations began gaining importance this year, while political and military ties have slowed down. And it is difficult to separate contacts between the two countries into different categories. [sentence as published]

The future of Thai textile exports to the United States is not so bright, because while equality in trade competition is a Western philosophy, Thai textile products are not competing against U.S. products, but against Hong Kong, Taiwan, and Malaysian products. It will be difficult for the United States to give Thai products preferential treatment. For this reason it is believed that Thai textile exports to the United States next year will at best remain the same as this year.

Under this same philosophy, U.S. consumers are ready to buy foreign products provided that the quality is good enough and the price is attractive--like

with Japanese cars and electrical appliances. And all this comes as the United States remains proud of its superior technology to the Japanese and ready to compete against comparable competitors.

For this reason, I do not expect a compromise from the United States over our textile imports because the United States feels that we are competing with fellow developing countries, not against it directly. In this vein, our electronic circuit and electrical goods stand a better chance.

Regarding the U.S. claim that Thailand enjoys a trade surplus vis-a-vis the United States, it must be referring to general trade, for Thailand certainly faces a deficit if its purchases of U.S. military hardware are taken into account.

CSO: 4207/90

PHICHAI ON JOINT VENTURE PROPOSALS WITH PRC

BK270145 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 27 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] China has agreed to consider Thai proposals for a joint venture in air service linking four major cities and for Thai commercial banks to open their branches in major Chinese cities.

The proposals were submitted to Chinese officials by a Thai delegation headed by Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun during 14-18 December.

At the same time, China wants Thai firms to enter joint ventures in production of cement, glass and sugar plants on the mainland, said Phichai during a press conference at Don Muang Airport yesterday.

The China visit formed part of Phichai's schedule which also covered North Korea and Japan.

He said the joint air service will link Shanghai and Beijing, and Canton and Hong Kong.

Phichai said the joint venture calls for the formation of a company. The Thai side can either be represented by Thai International or private groups of investors.

The Beijing government will also consider a request for Thai commercial banks to open their branches in major cities such as Shanghai or Beijing. It remains undecided how many Thai banks are interested in this project.

If this is accepted in principle, Thai bankers will proceed with negotiations with Chinese authorities. Phichai pointed out that other related issues include the avoidance of double taxation for joint venture projects.

"If this issue is settled, it will benefit other businesses which will follow. China wants our firms to invest in cement, glass and sugar production because that country imports large quantities of these products every year," Phichai said.

China has been importing sheet glass from Thai-Asahi Glass Co Ltd. A joint venture had been discussed but no firm move has been made so far. Joint ventures between Thai and Chinese firms include production of motorcycles. Phichai pointed out that investment in the hotel business is no longer attractive because there will be 26 new hotels in Beijing next year.

EDITORIAL WARNS OF FUTURE POWER STRUGGLE

BK261557 Bangkok SU ANAKHOT in Thai 13-19 Dec 84 pp 12-15

[Article: "The future of Prem and Athit: A Temporary Reconciliation?"]

[Excerpts] The political crisis and conflicts plaguing Thailand began many months ago with the purge of communist suspects and the arrest of intellectuals like Sulak Sivalak, which subsequently led to differences of views among the military top brass. The tension was further aggravated by the devaluation of the baht currency, and rumors of a coup spread on the night of the lantern floating festival. All the events during the period seemed to confirm an impression that General Prem Tinsulanon would be forced to step down and hand the premiership to General Athit.

The situation in Thailand at that time did not fail to draw attention of foreign critics and observers. Foreign news agencies including BBC could detect signs of the Prem government's feebleness. However, at the present moment the rivalry between the two persons seems to have reached its end. There are many reasons to support such a conclusion.

First, both of them have arrived at the point of political equilibrium. In other words, it is impossible at the moment for Gen Athit to grow bigger politically.

Second, the development of democracy will progress as long as the political status quo is maintained. Gen Prem might not have made any major achievement in administering the country, but an attempt to undermine the country's parliamentary democratic system would not be easy.

Third, the military, once active in pushing forward its "lines," is now divided and has to keep a low profile.

Fourth, although the infrastructure of the state mechanism might not be conducive to any effort to implement policy No 66/23, the mentality of the politically influential military top brass supporting Gen Prem has provided room for the policy to osmose into the system pending the formation of the new political power center when Gen Prem is ready to step down from his premiership. It is expected that the person who succeeds Gen Prem will possess charisma. For example, if he is a civilian he will have the full support of

the armed forces, and if he comes from the armed forces he will enjoy strong backing from the fairly progressive masses.

In conclusion, it can be noted that the reconciliation between the two persons is only a "temporary" one. There is no guarantee that the present balance of power will last.

The reconciliation might be in preparation for the rivalry for power in the next few years. It is not meant for the benefit of the people or the development of the liberal democratic system. On the contrary, the balance of power will be maintained just to give them the time to muster more support to hatch dictatorship under a certain political banner that will force everyone to follow the same political ideology while the only freedom the people will be able to enjoy is the freedom to obey the rulers.

If that is not the case, there might be a coup d'etat that will plunge the country into the abyss of terror and vice.

The reconciliation helps postpone the country's calamity. The black danger of the struggle to establish a new state power is ahead and more obvious with every passing day. Gen Prem Tinsulanon and Gen Athit Kamlang-ek are merely the persons to decide who should have the military and political power.

It is clear that they will be regarded as the country's statesmen at the same time because under dictatorship there can only be one statesman at a time, and he must have the power in his hands too.

CSO: 4207/90

KING'S NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO NATION CITED

BK311634 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 1 Jan 85 p 1

[Text] His Majesty the King, in his New Year message yesterday, called on the people to work towards a stronger unity and greater national stability.

His Majesty said that the country had been through good and bad times over the past 12 months and had come through difficulties unscathed because of a natural instinct to recognise logic and righteousness.

He noted that the international community had honoured Thailand last year by electing it to the United Nations Security Council and the country also had the honour of playing host to the Nepalese king and queen.

However, there were a number of incidents which raised concern over the country's future, said His Majesty, adding that problems can be overcome if every Thai was prepared to face hardships bravely.

His Majesty called on Thais to work toward national unity and stability with determination; there was the need to compromise, to think less of oneself but more of the country and to reconcile differences and disputes in a brotherly and friendly manner, he added.

His Majesty said that everyone must know their duty and must be able to devote their efforts for the betterment of the country.

CSO: 4200/340

CPT HIDEOUT IN TRANG PROVINCE CAPTURED

BK281513 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 28 Dec 84 p 3

[Text] Acting on a tip-off that some 40 communist insurgents had set up a camp at the foot of a hill near a deserted mine in the vicinity of Wang Sombun village of Tombon Khaopun, Huai Yot District, Trang Province, a platoon from the defense volunteer company No 8 led by Deputy Company Leader Souphon Sathitphum was sent to the area at noon on 26 December. The insurgents fled from the camp before the authorities arrived.

The authorities found that the camp comprised a big shelter sufficient for 40 persons to live in, a workshop where the insurgents repaired their weapons, a kitchen, a basketball court. They captured two M-3 rifles, four M-26 handgrenades, four (carbide) handgrenades, 15 carbine barrels, a HK gun stock, a sewing machine, a large quantity of communist propaganda documents, and 10 audi cassettes of the insurgents. The seized items were later brought the provincial town of Trang for the 4th army region commander to see.

CSO: 4207/90

ATHIT VISITS BORDER FORCES IN CHANTHABURI

BK301025 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0530 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Text] Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kamlang-ek went to the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Force Headquarters at Taksin Camp in Chanthaburi Province at 0845 today to visit and present gifts to border soldiers in the province.

After a briefing by Commander of the Chanthaburi-Trat Border Force Vice Admiral Prasert Noikhamsiri, the supreme commander laid a wreath at the monument of King Taksin the Great. He then inspected the soldiers and handed gifts to them. Addressing the soldiers, Gen Athit said as it is the duty of soldiers to protect the country, they must always be vigilant and alert. As the situation at the border area in Chanthaburi might become violent, the soldiers should be prepared so that they can handle any emergency with efficiency and in unity. The soldiers should do their duty in giving protection to the people as well as their property. In this manner, the soldiers will win sympathy and trust and will achieve good understanding and cooperation from the people. This is necessary for the soldiers in carrying out their duty of national defense.

The supreme commander and army commander in chief later visited and presented gifts to soldiers at the rangers and marines task force in Ban Thap Sai, and the 2d Infantry Battalion in Ban Chang Wang, Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi. The supreme commander and army commander in chief will on 30 December visit the border forces in Trat Province.

CSO: 4207/90

ATHIT SPEAKS AT ARMY PROGRAM RECEPTION

BK290716 Bangkok 1st Army Division Radio in Thai 2300 GMT 21 Dec 84

[Speech by Supreme Commander and Army Commander in Chief General Athit Kanlang-ek given at reception held to thank "Army Meets the People" program organizers at Bangkok City Command--date not given, recorded]

[Excerpts] We are gathered here today on a special occasion marking the 1st anniversary of the "Army Meets the People" radio program. The program was first set up to inform the public during the flood disaster which hit Bangkok. As we deem that the program is useful and serves the interest of the public because it gives factual and up-to-date information, we decided to make it a regular program. The program consists of reports about military activities servicing the country and people and reports about the situation at the border where there have been foreign incursions or violations of our sovereignty. They are factual, useful, and up-to-the-minute reports which are of interest to the public. As the program continued, it has become more popular. We therefore decided to improve and expand it with more data and information useful to the general public. The program is successful thanks to you, government officials, state enterprise personnel, employees in the private sector, and experts in various fields who organized it or participate in the program as a narrator or interviewer. Your efforts are serving the interests of the public.

I have enormous sympathy for you who have contributed to this program. You have sacrificed your time as well as effort and energy in order to produce the program. Instead of taking your time off for rest, you have tirelessly worked in order to produce this program which is about an hour long and which sometimes requires more than 1 hour, or many sessions of taping, or late night work. What makes you deserve more sympathy is the fact that those who work for the "Army Meets the People" program are taken by the general people as supporters of the military. Worse still, they are sometimes called underlings of the military. I am not very happy with such an attitude in our society. People who wish to work for the well-being of the country have become discouraged by such an attitude, and would rather stay idle in their homes as they realize that it is useless for them just to air their views and opinions and be accused of being underlings or sycophants and so forth. This is not kind for those who are making constructive contributions to their country. They did not get paid for working for the program, but they get accusations in return.

Anyway, I am impressed by the fact that you are not discouraged by the negative aspects which abound in our society like litter we find in our streets, a problem we cannot solve anymore. It seems that this kind of attitude has become a characteristic of our society. We cannot finish a day without hearing accusations or gossip because that would be unusual nowadays.

Now, if we change our way of thinking and decide to stop the "Army Meets the People" program and do nothing as we have drawn both positive and negative reactions, we can sell the time of our 1-hour program to any sponsor and earn a large sum of money which we can spend for the benefit of the radio station or the welfare of its personnel. But we have been patient all along and carry on with our program because we realize that it serves the interests of all. I only hope that one day society will see the truth and accept it--that it is good to hear opinions and views of others, and to take constructive points for application and ignore the negative points. Anyway, we should respect the opinions of others who make their views known. In this way, we will have more people who let their views and opinions be known, which is useful for society. If all those who speak out are accused of having ill-intention or opposing the government, nobody will dare speak out in the future and we will never know what is going on and what people are thinking.

When we live in a democratic country, we must listen to views and opinions of others and make use of them in our efforts to correct national problems. If we only find faults in the speakers, especially when they speak on the government radio and television service, and heavily criticize them if they do not echo what the government has been doing, then I am very sorry for that. You may recall that once the government published its own newspaper--I cannot think of its name now--but nobody read it and it finally met with bankruptcy and had to close down despite the fact that the newspaper used good quality newsprint, had more pages, and carried the same kind of reports as other newspapers. Why? Because the people realized that they wanted to read various views and opinions. If we allow this to happen with the government radio and television, again the people will never listen to it. As I am responsible for the program, I reason that it is good for the country that the people are allowed to speak out the facts and truth about things. It is true that the truth is sometimes unpleasant, unlike sweet and flattering words. Speaking the truth means speaking out facts, straightforwardly, using only a short time, but conveying all the meaning. When we want to speak sweet or flattering words we don't have to go on radio or television, but we choose a dark corner for coaxing or comforting because this usually draws tears. What we have been doing is to the contrary. I therefore consider that you who work for this program are people with an ideology who care for the common good of the country. I therefore will not let you suffer any negative consequence from the program but will accept the responsibility myself as I am responsible for it. I will stand beside you in order to solve problems we may have. This is our intention in working on this program.

We want our program to benefit the majority or the whole. Therefore, whoever lives in this country but is doing something which is considered incorrect or disadvantageous for the country will be subjected to our criticism. We think that we are doing the right thing by criticizing them, getting an explanation

from them, or checking those people who are responsible authorities. Yet, if those authorities think what they are doing is right, they can continue to do it. We criticize them in order to be constructive and to give them other sides of the story. We do not want anything beyond that. Whoever interprets what we are doing as something else has an incorrect view of us. There are many such people. Yet, we hold that it is good to speak out and to do something, even though nobody will listen to us, because we can see more clearly who our friends and our enemies are.

After speaking out, we stop and watch the trend. Then we will be able to know what is going on, what will happen next. It is useful for us to act in this manner. Therefore, I would like to tell all of you who are involved in making our program not to be discouraged. We are doing our job with sincerity and we should not be afraid of anything, including being accused as supporters of the military. There is nothing wrong with that as soldiers are human beings and you too are human beings.

As we are gathered here on the occasion of the anniversary of the "Army Meets the People" program, I am speaking to you frankly. I do not mind in what manner it will be reported as there are a large number of reporters present at this occasion too. Well, I don't mind, but please write nicely. Well, I must thank you all who have helped in producing the "Army Meets the People" program. When you speak out, some may like it and some may not. But we think that we are being honest and sincere and doing a useful thing. We can also stand up to attacks and criticism as we think that we are making a sacrifice. Soldiers have to sacrifice their lives when they fight to defend the country. We are expressing our opinions and sacrificing our physical efforts in the service of the country too. We must be ready to take the risk of getting hurt from our work, but we will have to continue it as we realize the benefits. You have done your duty in the service of the country. I think that I have done my duty in the service of the country too despite the fact that I may be attacked for speaking out. I speak out on behalf of the people because I am in contact with the people and have come to realize what their miseries are like. We think that we are reporting what we have seen to the authorities so that we can cooperate with each other. This is necessary. We must share the duties because this country belongs to all of us. We must work for the good of it.

I would like to thank you sincerely for what you have done. I have nothing to give you in exchange for your spirit. I have only the feeling of appreciation for your service for the common good and would like to thank you sincerely. May all the powers we worship and the powers of their majesties the king and queen bless you all and protect you, keep you away from all dangers, and from slanders and accusations. May you enjoy happiness and prosperity and be successful in the work we will do together. Goodnight.

CSO: 4207/90

BRIEFS

UN ANTIPIRATE AID--Southern police, in collaboration with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), will set up a special task force to crack down on pirates in the Gulf of Thailand, next year, a senior police officer said on the weekend. Commander of Provincial Police Bureau 12, Pol Maj Gen Phuang Chusaeng, said UNHCR, in a meeting with police in the middle of this month, agreed to contribute five million baht for the scheme. Police commissioners from three southern provinces--Songkhla, Narathivat and Pattani--also attended the meeting. He said the special task force will be equipped with three boats which have a speed of 300 [figure as published] miles per hour and carry about 20 people, five motorcycles and five vehicles. [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 24 Dec 84 p 5 BK]

OFFICIAL 'GUILTY OF MALFEASANCE'--A government investigation committee has found former Industry Ministry Permanent Secretary Wira Susangkonkan guilty of malfeasance in office and negligence. Industry Minister Op Wasurat said yesterday the committee was unanimous in its verdict but members differed on a suitable punishment. Three of the four committee members believed Mr Wira's wrongdoing was through negligence and they recommended a salary cut. The dissenting member said he was guilty of malfeasance in office and should be dismissed. Mr Op, who in February pressed for Mr Wira's transfer to an inactive post at the Prime Minister's Office, said he would send the verdict plus his own comments to Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. Mr Wira may appeal the decision to the Civil Service Commission. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 84 p 1 BK]

OFFICIALS' LIVING ALLOWANCES UP--Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon has ordered the Civil Service Commission to increase living allowances for low and middle grade civil servants from 1 January. The increase, likely to cost the government 1,000 million baht a year, was announced amid demands for higher pay to offset the baht devaluation. Sources said at least one million officials would gain from the move which would reduce the income gap between civil servants and workers covered by the minimum wage law. The living allowance proposal would also be used for the policemen and soldiers. In the last fiscal year ending September, the government spent 61,212.9 million baht or about 31.9 per cent of the budget on civil service pay. [Excerpts] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 Dec 84 p 1 BK]

STUDENTS STAGE AFGHANISTAN RALLY--About 300 Thai Muslims, most of them students, staged a one-hour demonstration in front of the Soviet Embassy on Sathon Road yesterday afternoon to protest the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. The protesters, carrying banners attacking Moscow and the Soviet-backed Babrak Kamal government, also placed a protest letter in the embassy's mail box. Some 60 policemen stood by at the peaceful rally to mark the fifth anniversary of the Soviet move. The demonstrators, who said they wanted to give moral support to Afghan freedom fighters, promised to meet at the embassy every year until the Soviet Union pulled its troops out of Afghanistan. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Dec 84 p 5 BK]

RELATIONS WITH TRINIDAD, TOBAGO--The cabinet this week approved a Foreign Ministry proposal to establish diplomatic relations with the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago to promote economic and political relations with that country. The Thai Embassy in Washington, D.C., will approach the Caribbean nation regarding these relations and the Thai ambassador to Washington will hold the dual post of ambassador to Trinidad and Tobago once both countries have officially established relations. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 27 Dec 84 BK]

PHICHAI URGES TRADE TIES RESTRUCTURING--Thai Deputy Prime Minister Phichai Rattakun urged Japan yesterday to accept a three-point plan to restructure trade between the two countries, saying current relations can no longer profitably continue in the same vein. On the eve of 6-day visit to Tokyo for trade and economic talks, the Thai deputy premier urged joint efforts quickly to rectify Thailand's massive trade deficit with Japan. Speaking to Japanese reporters, Mr Phichai revealed the three-point plan to rectify trade imbalance. The plan calls for measures to widen Japanese market for Thai goods, reorient current Thai-Japanese industrial ventures toward exports, and develop new industrial exports in Thailand rather than sticking to traditional products. Mr Phichai said the Thai Government urged Japan to help shift existing Thai-Japanese industrial ventures from imports to exports and help Thai business modernize their facilities and resources. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1030 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

NEW ENVOYS, DEPARTING AMBASSADOR--At 1500 and 1530 on 25 December, the king greeted separate audiences to Nitsai Wetchachiwa, Thai permanent ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, and Chawan Chawanit, Thai ambassador to Malaysia, to bid them farewell as they assume their new assignments. At 1545, he granted an audience to FRG Ambassador to Thailand Hohann Christian Lankes and his wife on the occasion of the completion of his duty here. [Summary] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

CABINET ACKNOWLEDGES AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--During its weekly meeting on 25 December, the cabinet acknowledged the Foreign Ministry's appointments of Thai ambassadors to new posts. The new appointments are: Sukri Khotchasan, Thai ambassador to Egypt, as ambassador to Greece; Chamrat Chomphuphon, Thai ambassador to Iraq, as ambassador to Egypt; Choei Sutrong, Thai consul general in Chicago, as ambassador to Iraq. [Summary] [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 25 Dec 84 BK]

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL USE OF COMMODITY COUPONS DESCRIBED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Oct 84 p 3

[Consumers Notebook column by "Consumer": "Do Not Allow Coupons to Be Reused"]

[Text] The state stores are repurchasing ration coupons from those who want to sell them. This has made things more convenient for many people. Because of this policy, people do not have to sell the coupons to gangsters, who cut the prices and pay them very little. People also feel that by repurchasing the "surplus" coupons, the state stores can balance commodities and the remaining coupons and make things more convenient for customers.

But recently, it has been difficult to purchase fish, fish sauce or beancake with the coupons issued. At the same time, fish, fish sauce and beancake are available on the free market at very high prices. In many places, we have seen private traders taking salt-water fish, fish sauce and other goods from state stores. There is nothing strange about the activities of the gangsters. But this amounts to reusing the coupons that have been purchased, doesn't it?

Naturally, in implementing the policy of the municipality, the corporations and stores have taken steps to control the purchase and handling of used coupons. Some places are quite strict. But in general, things must be controlled and supplementary measures should be implemented in order to put an end to the negative behavior of a number of purchasing employees and bad elements on the outside.

We cannot be too careful. The policy is correct, but if control is lax, this will reduce the effect of the policy and perhaps enable bad elements to "make a profit."

11943

CSO: 4209/105

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLUMNIST DECRIES THEFT OF STATE MATERIALS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Oct 84 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Builder": "Put a Stop to This Promptly"]

[Text] At the Buoi Subward public security office, a police official questioned a woman.

"Where did you get the rock?"

"From the Buoi-Thuy Khue road construction work site."

"Why did you take the rock?"

"I used the boulders to build a house foundation. The smaller rocks were mixed with cement to make walls. As for the gravel and asphalt...."

"Why did you take state materials?"

"Because I...."

For several months now, the Urban Road Corporation has been repairing and expanding the Buoi-Thuy Khe Road. Large quantities of rock, sand, gravel, cement and asphalt have been brought here to construct the road. The work site is loosely guarded and so making use of the night, a number of bad people in Buoi Subward and a few people from other places have stolen materials for their own use. What is worse, some people have brought carts and hauled away cartloads of materials. Since many people have done this, huge quantities of materials from the work site have gone into the houses of dishonest people. The people responsible discovered this and put a prompt stop to this.

On the other hand, the Buoi Subward public security forces must be praised for taking prompt action and recovering stolen property for the state. They recovered 14 cubic meters of rock alone. The people's committee and the subward public security force will soon question these people before the masses in order to stop the theft of state materials at the source.

Repair work on the Buoi-Thuy Khe road is continuing. In order to ensure that such crimes do not happen again, the Urban Road Corporation should make more detailed plans to protect the materials. Also, the authorities and the Buoi Subward public security forces must continue to conduct inspections and prosecute people in similar cases. And they must educate the people and improve their concept of ownership.

11943

CSO: 4209/105

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROGRESS, FUTURE TASKS OF NEZ IN LAN DONG REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Oct 84 p 3

[Article: "Hanoi's New Economic Zone In Lam Dong"]

[Text] Since 1976, 4,002 families from Hanoi totaling 21,663 people, including 12,884 laborers, have gone to build new homes.

Of these, 318 families--1,357 people and 665 laborers--have gone to northern provinces, including Hoang Lien Son, Tuyen Quang, Vinh Phu, Son La and Ha Son Binh.

A total of 3,533 families--19,696 people and 11,947 laborers--have gone to southern provinces.

To date, Hanoi's new economic zone in Lam Dong has received 3,452 families--17,710 people and 10,174 laborers. They have reclaimed 4,511 hectares of land, including 325 hectares of swamp land for transplanting rice.

In February 1976, Hanoi City sent 106 cadres, including technical, economic management, security and military cadres, to the Lam Dong new economic zone to conduct surveys, design projects and make economic plans.

On 26 April 1976, Gia Lam District's forward station labor team was sent to build roads, bridges and houses and reclaim wasteland. The other wards and districts then made similar preparations to receive the people.

At the beginning of 1977, the first 60 families from Gia Lam District arrived at the new economic zone. Following that, the other wards and districts settled people there.

To date, after more than 7 years of difficult struggle, the Lam Dong new economic zone has built more than 10,000 square meters of housing for the cadres and people, 12 level 1, 2 and 3 schools with 123 classrooms, 32 child-care centers, workshops for 6 state-operated enterprises, storehouses for the department stores, 2 grain stores, production installations for 2 state farms and 1 crop propagation station,

13 agricultural cooperative offices, 1 50-bed general hospital, 1 20-bed polyclinic, 1 500-seat movie theater, 2 cultural centers (each have 300 seats), 1 central library with 12,000 volumes, 1 market, 4 soccer fields, 1 posts and telegraph office and 2 wire radio stations. It has also built 160 km of roads, of which 40 km are rock covered, and 17 bridges, including the 17-meter Dinh Van Bridge, which has a load capacity of 25 tons. A system of power lines--including 24 km of 31.5 kv high-voltage lines, 11 km of 6.6 kv medium-voltage lines and 31 km of 0.22 kv low-voltage lines--6 transformer stations and 2 generators have been built. The zone's equipment includes 7 land reclamation machines, 30 tractors, equipment for the machine repair shops and wood enterprises, 2 circular saws, 5 power saws, [equipment for a] furniture factory with a capacity of 500 cubic meters a year and equipment for the brick and tile and the agricultural products and livestock feed processing enterprises.

In the entire zone there are 785 technical workers, 188 junior cadres, 192 middle-level cadres and 108 college and high-level cadres. During the past 3 years, 28 high-level and college people, 125 middle-school people, 142 elementary-level people and 75 machine workers have been sent for training.

Agricultural production is expanding. In recent years, attention has been given to growing more tea and coffee.

In 1979, grain yields in paddy equivalent were 1,086 tons; by 1983, they had increased to 3,300 tons. The average per capita grain yield rose from 167 kg in 1979 to 275 kg in 1983.

The number of head of cattle and buffalo increased from 180 head in 1979 to 419 head in 1983. The number of hogs increased from 900 to 2,500.

The value of gross production for industry, agriculture and forestry was as follows:

For industry, the value rose from 889,000 [dong] in 1979 to 9,170,000 in 1983. For agriculture, it rose from 1,242,000 to 23,594,000. For forestry, it rose from 401,000 to 3,286,000. The workers at the new economic zone were employed in economic units as follows:

Thirteen agricultural and forestry cooperatives and three handicrafts teams: 6,262 workers.

Six state-operated industrial units (wood, brick and tile enterprise, freight mover unit, construction unit, agricultural products and livestock feed processing unit, construction and installation unit and power distribution control unit): 500 workers.

Four state-operated agricultural units (two state tea plantations, the Vinh Hung state rice and jute farm and the crop propagation and silkworm raising station): 1,098 workers.

Three trade, materials and grain units: 240 workers.

Support and administrative units, including schools, public health units, cultural units and child-care centers, and the apparatus of the construction committee: 452 workers, which includes 360 cadres on temporary assignment from the city.

The direction of struggle in 1984: An effort must be made to produce 4,500 tons of grain in paddy equivalent and to raise average per capita production to 285 kg per year. There must be an average of 2 hogs per year per family and 1.5 hogs per cultivated hectare. The number of head of cattle must increase from 400 head in 1983 to 800 head in 1984. Corn yields must average 2.2 tons per hectare; rice yields must average 3 tons per hectare per crop. The effects of the industrial crops already planted must be exploited, and an additional 150 hectares of tea and 110 hectares of coffee must be planted.

Five hundred hectares must be afforested and 120 tons of resin must be obtained. The existing industries must be solidified and developed. Efforts must be made to increase the value of gross production to 17 million dong per year. The commodity value must reach 15 million dong per year, an increase of 40 percent as compared with 1983. Handicrafts must be expanded in order to reach a value of 2 million dong per year.

Exports must be promoted in order to reach a value of 5 million dong (as compared with 640,000 dong in 1983). The value of distribution and circulation must reach 65 million dong.

The collective and state-operated economies must be improved. There must not be any weak cooperatives. Income levels, both man-days and the value of days worked, must be increased. The average consumption level must be increased to 22 kg per person per month.

In 1984, 500 additional families--2,500 people, including 1,000 laborers--will come [to the zone].

As for capital construction, with the motto being to economize and achieve the greatest economic results possible, the state will provide 8 million dong, and 4 million dong will be borrowed. People must be mobilized to repair and build up the hospital and maintain the Thac Voi Park and the public cemetery.

Typical targets for the entire new economic zone (by 1995) based on the structure and size of the economy:

Reclaimed land: 16,000 hectares.

Coffee: 2,500 hectares with a yield of 2,300 tons of beans.

Tea: 3,000 hectares with 3,000 tons of dried tea.

Cattle: 10,000 head.

Grain crops: 2,000 hectares with a yield of 5,000 tons per year.

Forestry enterprise: 29,500 hectares; 4,000 cubic meters of timber per year and 150 tons of resin per year.

Total of 8,400 families, 50,000 people, 18,850 workers.

11943

CSO: 4209/105

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ALLOTMENT OF PEOPLE, LABORERS TO DEVELOP CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese Oct 84 pp 56-60, 73

[Article by Luu Duc Hong: "A Few Thoughts On Allotting People and Laborers In the Central Highlands"]

[Text] Initial Changes In Allotting People and Laborers In the Central Highlands Since 1976

In 1976, the population of the Central Highlands accounted for 2.4 percent of the country's total population. By 1982, this figure had risen to 2.8 percent, with the increase due mainly to a mechanical increase. The settlement of almost 100,000 tribesmen, the reception of more than 30,000 ethnic Vietnamese from other regions during the past 8 years and the construction of hundreds of schools, tens of hospitals and clinics, many libraries, clubs and sports fields and hundreds of kilometers of communications lines have begun to change the face of the Central Highlands. In particular, the cities that were once distribution centers have now become political and economic centers of provincial or inter-region significance. The transfer of people and laborers from other regions in the country to the Central Highlands and the transfer of people in the cities in the region to new economic zones has changed the region's population and labor situation as follows:

1. Quickly increase the ethnic Vietnamese population in the ethnic minority communities of the Central Highlands:

The rapid increase in the number of ethnic Vietnamese, particularly scientific and technical cadres, economic management cadres, skilled workers and general teachers, in the ethnic minority communities of the Central Highlands has brought about better mutual understanding between the ethnic Vietnamese and the ethnic minorities, strengthened solidarity among the peoples in the Vietnamese social community, enabled the ethnic minorities to come in contact with the modern civilization of the country and increased their understanding of the outside world. This is particularly true for tribal youths and students and, therefore, many of them have accepted things and consciously participated in the progressive economic and social activities. However, in remote places far from the cities and population centers where Vietnamese reside and

far from the principal communications lines, most of the tribesmen still live a nomadic life. Their farming methods are backward, animal husbandry has not been separated from crop growing and there is still the strong imprint of a foraging economy.

2. Quickly allocate laborers for the various sectors, particularly the important economic sectors:

The sectors that do not produce materials have grown very slowly. This reflects the real situation in the Central Highlands today. Except for notable increases in the state and party management labor forces and mass organizations, the public health, education and cultural and arts forces are still very small. The more remote the village, the greater the discrepancy between the practical needs of the people for education, medical treatment and cultural and spiritual activities and the fulfillment of these needs by the education, public health and cultural sectors. Thus, many villagers still rely on backward methods of making a living and hold to superstitions. These invisible forces have prevented the economy of the Central Highlands from improving. The industrial labor forces have increased the fastest. This is because the starting point was very small. Actually, industry in the Central Highlands is still small and does not match its position in the national economy. The expanded labor force is engaged mainly in agriculture and forestry, which are the two principal production sectors in the Central Highlands today.

3. Begin to reallocate laborers among the sectors that produce materials:

The change in the labor allocation among the material production sectors in the Central Highlands reflects a law in our country. That is, we are moving from small-scale production--primarily agricultural production--to large-scale socialist production with an industrial-agricultural-forestry or industrial-forestry-agricultural structure depending on the specific conditions and initial steps taken in each region. In the Central Highlands, the percentage of laborers in industry, capital construction, posts and telegraph communications and commerce has increased, but it is still too small. Conversely, while the percentage of laborers in the agricultural and forestry sectors declined 3 percent during the 7-year period, these sectors still accounted for 87 percent of the laborers in 1982. This is the highest percentage of any region in the country. It shows that the economy of the Central Highlands is still primarily an agro-forestry economy. Industry is still very small and is not strong enough to turn agriculture and forestry into intensive sectors. Because of this, there are still no agricultural or forestry products worthy of being key products in contributing to promoting the region's economy. Another consequence of this is that agriculture is still greatly dependent on nature, labor productivity is low and the lives of the masses are very difficult.

4. Begin to reallocate laborers and people among the territorial areas:

New economic zones to produce food and short-term industrial crops and zones to grow long-term industrial crops, cut timber and plant trees have been formed and water conservancy projects and communications roads have been constructed in order to prepare specific sites for receiving laborers and people from the cities and from other regions. In moving people and laborers to large, sparsely populated districts such as E Sup, Dac Min and Dac Nong in Dac Lak Province, Lac Duong and Don Duong in Lam Dong Province and Sa Thay and Chu Pa in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province in coordination with settling the tribesmen in order to form concentrated population centers and new villages, laborers have been related to the labor objectives and material goods have been produced for society, which has contributed to reallocating the people and laborers in the territorial areas. And in addition to this, the economy has begun to be related to solidifying national defense and maintaining political security, which has contributed to defeating the plots of enemies who are trying to cause instability among the ethnic minority communities in the Central Highlands.

A Rational Population Size and Migration to the Central Highlands

A number of contradictions have arisen during the process of economic and social development in the Central Highlands. One of the striking contradictions is that while there are abundant natural resources that must be exploited quickly in order to create initial sources of capital through the export of special products, there is a shortage of good-quality laborers and the material and technical base is very weak as compared with that in other regions in the country.

To resolve this contradiction, the key problem is to make efficient use of the laborers on the spot, including the ethnic Vietnamese and the ethnic minorities. The settlement of nomads must be reviewed thoroughly in order to attract the tribesmen to sectors of the national economy based on the general plans. They must be trained well so that they become skilled workers. But even if efficient use is made [of the laborers] and there is a high degree of mechanization, the existing labor force will still not be able to satisfy the economic development requirements in the region. Because of this, a decisive factor is to move a large number of laborers from other regions to the Central Highlands.

One problem is that in order to move laborers to the Central Highlands, the following questions must be answered: How many laborers must be brought in and when? What work will they do and where? What will the integrated effect be? These are the important questions that this article will now address.

To answer the question of how many people are needed and when, the labor needs (and accompanying population) of each sector of the national economy in each period must be considered. Below, we will refer to this as the rational population size in each period. To answer the questions of what work they will do, where they will work and what their integrated economic effect will be, the division of labor by sector and territory and the forms of organizing territorial production must be considered. Here, a general concept that must be clarified is the concept of a rational population size (for a region or province). In our view, the rational population size of a region in each period is the region's population capacity. Enough laborers must be provided (in terms of both number and quality) for the national economy--based on the region's scale and speed of economic development in each period and on the region's capacity to satisfy food needs and meet production and social infrastructure requirements--with the aim of making the most efficient use possible of the labor resources and constantly improving the material and cultural lives of the people in the region.

A. A rational population size in the Central Highlands depends on the following factors:

1. The ability to satisfy the labor needs (in terms of both number and quality) for the national economy in each period: Unlike other regions of the country, the population size of the Central Highlands depends mainly on the labor needs of the regional economy based on the natural resources in the Central Highlands and on the requirements of the national economy with respect to the Central Highlands. In the near future, the Central Highlands will have the capacity to plant 350,000-400,000 hectares in rubber, 90,000-100,000 hectares in coffee, 20,000-25,000 hectares in tea, hundreds of thousands of hectares in cashews and fruit trees and 450,000-500,000 hectares in annual crops (rice, subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops). It will be able to raise millions of head of cattle and buffalo, cut approximately 2 to 2.5 million cubic meters of timber and afforest approximately 1 to 1.2 million hectares of empty land and bare hills based on the various economic targets. To help the Central Highlands prosper, the most important task is to plant trees to have raw materials for paper and fibers and large timber for construction and firewood and to have raw materials for expanding arts and handicrafts. Dozens of plants and mills will be built to process rubber, coffee, tea, food, livestock feed, timber and paper. Machine works and power plants (mainly medium-sized and small hydroelectric plants) will be built. Service and circulation and distribution systems and production and social infrastructure projects will be built.

Many things can be done to provide enough laborers to expand the above sectors.

First, uniform mechanization must be carried on in the relatively flat areas with a large long-term industrial crop area, the concentrated corn growing areas and the concentrated timber cutting areas. These areas must have high labor productivity and many commodity products. If this is done, only a few laborers, mainly young and healthy skilled laborers, will be needed. The Central Highlands is the most suitable region for carrying on mechanization. However, solving the problem this way has certain limitations. Above all, this depends on the equipment standards of industry nationwide with respect to the Central Highlands, on the state's sources of investment capital and on the production regulations for crops that will be grown on a large scale in the Central Highlands. For example, the growing of corn can be mechanized uniformly from the preparation of the soil and sowing to the harvesting and processing. The harvesting of other crops, for example, picking coffee beans and tapping rubber trees, is difficult to mechanize.

Second, soil preparation must be mechanized; the remaining tasks can rely mainly on manual labor. This method is now being used widely at the state rubber and coffee plantations in the Central Highlands. The strong points are that this coordinates long-term and short-term crops, limits soil erosion before the crops form a cover and coordinates agriculture with forestry and animal husbandry. Also, this is in accord with the economic capabilities of our country today, and it actively contributes to a nationwide redistribution of people and laborers. The weak points are that this requires a large number of laborers, labor productivity is low and a large number of social infrastructure and housing projects must be built.

2. Continually improving the capabilities for supplying the region's food based on the ration quotas: Supplying food to the people of the Central Highlands should not become a closed circle. This refers to receiving people at a place when it becomes possible to supply food there or to bringing in laborers and their families from other regions in order to satisfy the economic expansion requirements and then providing food at all costs. Neither of these two methods is in accord with the real situation in the Central Highlands. Food can be supplied to the people of the Central Highlands using a number of open-ended techniques. This means doing things based on exploiting the strengths of the Central Highlands, that is, the forests, long-term industrial crops and livestock, and exchanging commodities in order to supply food based on the following measures:

Places with favorable conditions for providing grain must build water conservancy projects and give priority to materials and fertilizer for carrying on intensive cultivation in conjunction with raising pigs and poultry. These places must produce an amount of grain commodities of local significance in the district or province. Places that have level land that can be used to grow corn must promote corn production. Corn from the Central Highlands and fish meal from the Region 5 coastal provinces must be used to process concentrated feed. Not only must

this be supplied for raising livestock in the region, but it must also be supplied to the food belts in the large cities and to the concentrated industrial zones in the country.

Places that do not have favorable conditions for producing grain must promote the production of special types of products such as rubber and coffee, cut trees and obtain special forest products. Grain must be provided by exchanging these products with other regions. In particular, products must be exchanged directly with the Mekong River Delta. To solve the food problem for the laborers in the state zones and the people in the cities, the commodity exchange formulas can be used to supply food.

Thus, the capabilities for supplying food to the people of the Central Highlands are not limited to the grain production capabilities of the region. Instead, the region's special products can be exchanged in order to obtain grain from other regions. Naturally, economic results must be compared, and transportation and handling charges and losses during transport must be calculated in order to determine rational levels.

3. Capabilities for satisfying the production and social infrastructure [needs]: The production support infrastructure includes the water conservancy system, the water supply system, the highway system, means of transportation and field storehouses. The social infrastructure includes schools, hospitals, sports fields, clubs, libraries, concert halls and movie theaters. This region has the weakest and most backward material and technical base in the country and so it is difficult to build the above projects uniformly, particularly in the key economic areas and new villages, in the concrete conditions presented by the Central Highlands. Besides this, attention must be given to the Central Highland's special characteristics (the distribution of the people, the special cultural characteristics of the ethnic minority groups and so on) in building a social infrastructure in order to estimate the capabilities for satisfying the practical needs of the people. For example, the number of hospital beds or doctors per 10,000 people cannot be calculated the same way as is done in the lowlands or cities since the villages here are dispersed and far from each other. Also, travel is difficult and the range of operations is broad. Thus, there must be a greater number of doctors per 10,000 people than in other regions of the country (except the Bac Bo mountain areas). Other welfare projects can be discussed in the same way based on their special characteristics and different needs.

4. National defense requirements and the need to maintain order and security: Because of the national defense and security requirements in the border and mountain regions, people must be allotted even if there is no money to expand the commodity economy.

5. The ratio between laborers and accompanying people coming to the Central Highlands from other regions: The transfer of laborers to the Central Highlands from other regions cannot be carried on only after full use has been made of the laborers on the spot. This must be carried on

simultaneously with the use of the labor forces existing on the spot. Thus, during times when the existing labor forces are not being used efficiently, even if a small number of laborers in the cities are unemployed, laborers from other regions must still be brought in based on the economic expansion requirements. Because of this, determining the ratio of accompanying people has an influence on the population size. Reality has shown that the ratio can be 1:1. Thus, along with families with many children, a suitable percentage of unmarried youths must be transferred to the Central Highlands, too.

B. Determining the flow and forms of migration:

The sources of the mechanical increase in the population of the Central Highlands are mainly the coastal provinces in regions 5 and 4 and the Red River Delta. These sources of increase are in accord with our country's historical migratory flow. Appropriate procedures and policies must be used in order to consciously accelerate this process based on the state plans. In the coming period, the old forms of migration can continue to be used. These consist of recruiting and transferring laborers to state-operated production installations, allotting graduates of the colleges and vocational middle schools, and transferring people to build new economic zones (this is the main form). Besides this, a small number of laborers and people will be transferred to the Central Highlands using free forms. As for the Bac Bo mountains, educational and administrative measures must be implemented in order to stop the present flow of people from the Bac Bo mountains to the Central Highlands. The above forms will still be suitable in the coming period, but the structure of the two forms of migration can be changed and the recruitment and distribution of graduates can be promoted in order to increase the number of young and health skilled laborers. Labor obligation measures can be used for youths coming to the Central Highlands to build the economy. Military forces can be used to carry out capital construction tasks and to build water conservancy and communications projects before people are moved here.

The Division of Labor By Sector and Territory and the forms of Organizing Territorial Production

The allocation of people and laborers by sector and territory in the Central Highlands will be carried on simultaneously to provide mutual aid and encouragement based on the scale, structure and speed of development of the economic sectors in the region, with efforts concentrated on agriculture and forestry. Based on expanding agriculture and forestry, laborers will be assigned to industry, construction and commerce, with the understanding that these sectors are to support and promote intensive agriculture and forestry. The service and tourist sectors will be expanded. Investment capabilities are limited and so even though the entire country has mobilized its strength to develop the economy of the Central Highlands, the allocation of laborers and people by territory cannot be done arbitrarily.

The principle of achieving the greatest economic results possible must be observed. Therefore, efforts must be concentrated on the areas with the most favorable conditions:

Using the cities of Dalat, Ban Me Thuot, Pleiku and Kon Tum and the towns of Di Linh, Bao Loc, Kpong Bach and An Khe as centers, the construction of population points must be expanded using a suitable radius. This must be done in conjunction with forming food belts and areas that specialize in producing coffee, rubber, tea and vegetables, planting trees and raising livestock.

Using Highway 14 as the center, highways must be opened to the western border. Together with the highways in the east such as highways 19, 25, 21 and 20, this entire system of highways must form a framework in which each highway is an integrated economic axis for allotting laborers and people in conjunction with forming specialized agricultural and afforestation areas.

Water conservancy projects and wet rice fields must be built. Wet rice fields and sources of water must be regarded as the preconditions for locating population points.

Kong Ha Nam, Dac Min, Dac Nong, Don Duong and Lac Duong have large timber reserves. This is an existing resource that must be exploited. Because of this, a large number of laborers and people must be allotted to cut and process timber and obtain resin and other special forest products.

Laborers and people must be assigned to certain subregions because of national defense and security requirements. In such cases, national security factors take precedence.

Because of the special strengths, in the Central Highlands the most advanced forms in the world can be used to organize territorial production.

Today, in the Soviet Union and the socialist countries of Eastern Europe, the "TPK" industrial production consortium and the "APK" agro-industrial labor cooperation team are progressive forms of organizing territorial production. The Central Highlands is considered to be the most suitable location for implementing the "APK" form of organizing territorial production. The "APK" form of production organization can be used along the key routes and in the key areas mentioned above.* This includes a number of state farms or state forests, a number of cooperatives, agricultural and forestry products processing enterprises, machine and power enterprises, stores and service installations. Production

*Federated tea, rubber and coffee production enterprises have now been organized in the Central Highlands as a precondition of "APK."

and social infrastructures can be built here, too. The "APK" centers will be prosperous towns with adequate economic and social factors. The aim is to stimulate economic circulation within "APK" and between "APK" and other regions.

In addition to the ethnic Vietnamese forces on the spot or those brought here to work as activists, ethnic minority forces will be drawn here to work at the state farms, state forests and other state-operated industrial enterprises. The remaining elements, with "APK" being the core, will form surrounding satellites. These will be organized into ethnic Vietnamese, ethnic minority or joint Vietnamese-ethnic minority cooperatives or production collectives. These will carry on production based on "APK" plans. The "APK" will provide technical guidance, supply materials, chemical fertilizer and grain (if specializing in producing long-term industrial crops or cutting and processing timber) and purchase the agricultural and forestry commodities of the cooperatives and production collectives. At the cooperatives or production collectives where tribesmen have been settled and where production is being carried on based on "APK" guidelines, if difficulties are encountered during the initial period, the "APK" can purchase their goods at prices above value and sell consumer goods and fertilizer to them below cost in order to stimulate production and stabilize living conditions. Once production has expanded and living conditions have improved, the measures currently in force can be applied.

In the dispersed production areas, settling the people consists of guiding the ethnic minorities and the ethnic Vietnamese, if any, in engaging in forestry, cutting timber and obtaining other special forest products and growing wet rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops. Where possible, they can be organized into cooperative groups or production collectives. Initially, they can be allowed to engage in individual production. When adequate conditions exist, cooperatives will be organized. In general, things should be done on a voluntary basis; people should not be forced. Stages cannot be skipped unless the conditions are ripe.

As for the laborers and people moved here from other regions, the best thing is to organize cooperatives immediately. People who were cooperative members before moving should not be allowed to return to individual production when they arrive at the new place.

But regardless of whether collective or individual production is organized, the important thing is to organize population points, build new villages, coordinate building the economy with solidifying national defense and maintaining political order in each village and guide the people in carrying on production based on the general plans of the district.

The construction of new villages must be tied to cultural and social development. For example, a suitable radius must be used for each village in order to facilitate the construction of schools, medical aid stations and a system of loudspeakers in the future.

In order to allot people and laborers by sector and territory in an efficient manner and satisfy the economic development requirements, the state should soon promulgate a number of regional policies that are in accord with the real situation in the Central Highlands.

11943

CSO: 4209/89

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS IN BINH TRI THIEN DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 7 Nov 84 p 7

[Article by Phan Van Vong: "Settlement of Nomads In Binh Tri Thien"]

[Text] There are more than 60,000 tribesmen, including members of the Van Kieu, Taoi, Cotu and Chut tribes, living in Binh Tri Thien Province. They live in the Truong Son mountains along the Vietnamese-Lao border. The terrain here is difficult since there are high mountains and deep streams. They live in a very narrow area that is difficult of passage. Thus, this area was of great importance in the war of liberation. And it still plays an important role today in the war to defend the fatherland.

The population density is very low. A Luoi has a density of only 18 people per square kilometer. The density of Huong Hoa is 20 people per square kilometer. That of Tuyen Hoa is 24 people per square kilometer. On the average, each mountain village has only 29-30 families, most of whom work slash-burn upland fields. They cut down the [trees] and burn them and sow [seed] using rudimentary tools. Because their production is inferior and unstable, they encounter many difficulties. These old practices interfere greatly with production and living conditions.

Since 1978, a span of only 6 years, the tribesmen in Binh Tri Thien have enthusiastically supported the settled farming and settled life movement. Good results have been achieved: 46 percent of the villages and 37 percent of the families, which accounts for 40 percent of the population, have carried on the settled farming, settled life movement. Now, 20.3 percent of the Van Kieu tribesmen, 41.6 percent of the Taoi tribesmen, 77 percent of the Cotu tribesmen and 13 percent of the Chut tribesmen are engaged in settled farming and are leading a settled life. Even though the percentages vary greatly, this is a great revolutionary change in the new battle.

In Huong Huu Village in the southeast of Phu Loc District, the Cotu tribesmen, who previously had no wet [rice] fields, now have 40 hectares of wet fields and yields average 28 quintals per crop per hectare. The arid fields with fertile soil are gradually being used for intensive cultivation and crop rotation. There is sufficient grain for consumption, and 10-15 tons are delivered to the state each year to fulfill the

grain obligation. Most families have an orchard, including jackfruit, bananas, tea, lemons and coffee, around their houses. About 60 of the 240 families there have houses with tile roofs. The conveniences in the houses are very different from in the past. For example, the people have beds, tables and cupboards. There are no longer houses on stilts in which many families live communally and sleep together around the fire. Along with the changes in farming methods, education and culture, too, have developed greatly.

The A Sau and A So area used to be deep jungle. Now it is level ground where reeds flourish. Many bombs and poisonous chemicals were dropped on the area. The Taoi, Paco and Cotu tribesmen are bravely coming to settle down here. Formerly, there were no wet [rice] fields here. Now, the district has more than 600 hectares of wet fields that yield 25-26 quintals per hectare. With the help of the district, the villagers have built more than 30 small water conservancy projects. Three or four villages have virtually eliminated slash-burn farming in the forests. In A Ngo Village, 95 percent of the families have ponds to release fish. Each family has begun to plant an orchard around its house. The average per capita grain yield for the entire district has reached 400 kg per year and so it is possible to supply [adequate] grain on the spot. Animal husbandry is a strength here. The number of head of cattle has increased from 288 head in 1978 to 1,440 head now. In 1978, there were 316 buffalos; now there are 498. There are almost 50 hectares of ponds for raising fish, and the district has a number of installations for raising fry.

Huong Hua District, too, has a number of fairly good models. Pa Tang Village, a Van Kieu tribal village located near the border 2 days from the district seat by road, has expanded water conservancy and reclaimed 93 hectares of wet fields. Many families are growing such things as jackfruit and coffee, from which they earn a sizable income. In Huong Tan Village near Khe Sanh, where the soil is red basalt soil, the people have expanded water conservancy, planted wet rice intensively and stabilized the arid fields. Coffee growing is being expanded greatly in the area's general projects.

The Tuyen Hoa area can be called a very remote area. Khua, Sach, May and Ruc tribesmen are beginning to settle down and engage in settled farming. For example, Yen Hop in Thuong Hoa, Hoa Luong in Hoa Son, Bai Dinh, Y Long and Dan Hoa are making changes that will lead to better results.

The tribesmen often say that those who used to live a nomadic life have witnessed a tremendous change. Without the party or Uncle Ho, the tribesmen would not be living such a life.

Actually, the settled farming, settled life movement among the tribesmen in Binh Tri Thien Province has manifested the resolute revolutionary character of the masses. Everything has had to be done from the very beginning. They have had to be shown how to do the plowing, transplanting

and weeding and how to apply fertilizer. They have been guided in making gardens, digging ponds and constructing livestock pens. The productive labor, daily activities, studies, thoughts and feelings of each person are all revolutionary actions. Although organizing a collective life is something new, this is the only way to build strength in the new way of life and increase labor productivity. A major difficulty that must be overcome is to build a control mechanism to coordinate each step forward of the masses.

Only through settled farming will agricultural production be able to expand in all aspects using intensive and specialized cultivation. To settle the nomads, a farming economy that is in harmony with their daily lives must be built, and sources of income must be increased for the families. Whenever possible, ponds must be expanded for raising fish. To do this, animal husbandry must be reorganized, and the livestock must not be allowed to roam around. This is the only way to ensure a close connection between farming and the daily lives of the people. Today, the forests are not benefiting people directly, and they are not being protected well. Also, there are no suitable and specific business guidelines for exploiting each area.

Under the light of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, with a new understanding and with good methods and closer guidance, the settlement of the nomads in Binh Tri Thien will definitely achieve good results and fulfill the ardent hopes of the tribesmen.

September 1984

11943

CSO: 4209/84

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

WRITTEN LANGUAGE FOR BINH TRI THIEN PROVINCE TRIBE

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 7 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Van: "Construct Written Languages for the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco Tribes"]

[Text] The Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco tribes are two tribal groups found mostly in Binh Tri Thien Province.

These two tribes had long wanted to have their own written language. The ardent wish of these tribesmen was clearly recognized and so just after the founding of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam, a number of cadres were sent to construct a written language for these two tribes even though these cadres had many other tasks to do. These two written languages were used to teach the cadres and youths of these two tribes and news reports were printed in these two languages. But during the terrible war, the documents on the two languages were lost. A number of Taoi Paco cadres and tribesmen still remember their written language. But very few of the Bru Van Kieu tribesmen remember their written language.

The spoken languages of the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco tribes have very complex phonetic systems. Analyzing the phonetic systems of these two languages in order to construct a written language is a very difficult task that requires technical knowledge and specific experience. Because the authors of the two previous language plans did not have adequate experience or technical equipment, their plans had a number of shortcomings, which resulted in the transcriptions of the phonetic sounds being inaccurate.

During the American occupation, to have tools to spread Christianity, American linguists subordinate to the Summer Institute of Linguists studied the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco languages and constructed a written language for these two spoken languages.

The written language systems that they constructed overcame the shortcomings in the previous systems. However, they were quite different from the national language, and this made it difficult to bridge the gap between the tribal languages and the national language. Besides this, a number of the letters and symbols used were very difficult to print.

The written languages constructed by the Americans had not been widely popularized by the time the south was completely liberated. An important point is that the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco tribesmen did not accept these written languages as their own.

The above situation poses an urgent requirement. That is, the matter of a written language for the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco tribes must be reviewed. With a thorough understanding of the spirit of Council of Ministers Decision 53-CP of 20 February 1980, the Binh Tri Thien Provincial CPV Committee and People's Committee decided to construct written languages for these two languages. This task was entrusted to the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Scientific and Technical Committee. With the technical cooperation of the Institute of Linguistics, which is subordinate to the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission, the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Scientific and Technical Committee implemented this decision. Under the direct guidance of Hoang The, the director of the Institute of Linguistics, two groups of language cadres from the Institute of Linguistics and Hue University led by Nguyen Van Tai and Nguyen Van Loi, both of whom have master's degrees in linguistics, were sent to Huong Hoa and A Luoi districts to study the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco languages. They conducted studies from 25 July 1984 to 11 September 1984. In cooperation with the minority intellectuals, the scientific cadres worked intensely and carefully to study the phonetic systems of the widespread dialects of these two languages. They also studied other dialects to make comparisons. Referring to the results of the studies on the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco languages made by the Vietnamese-Soviet linguistics unit (as part of the cooperative program between the Soviet Academy of Sciences and the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission) and the results of the studies conducted by the American linguists, the two groups determined the phonetic systems of these two languages. These two phonetic systems will be rechecked using the laboratory equipment at the Institute of Linguistics. The results of these studies (both field and laboratory) will form the basis for constructing written languages for the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco languages.

The plans formulated by the Binh Tri Thien Scientific and Technical Committee and the Institute of Linguistics stipulate that scientific conferences on these two written languages will be organized at Hanoi, and Hue before matters are submitted to the Binh Tri Thien People's Committee. The Binh Tri Thien People's Committee will sign the decision proclaiming the Bru Van Kieu and Taoi Paco written languages on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

11943

CSO: 4209/84

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vương Đình Aí [VUWOWNG DINHF AIS], Father

*Vice chairman of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics; recently he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 18 Nov 84 p 3)

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; head of the Legislation Section of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 27 September-9 October 1984 he attended a Fatherland Front symposium in Ho Chi Minh City on socialist legislation. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 12 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Ân^{A2} [NGUYEENX NGOCJ AANR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *head of the Economic Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 3 October 1984 he attended the departure of municipal delegation for the German Democratic Republic. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Hải Bằng^U [TRAANF HAIR BAWNGF]

*Acting head of the Statistics General Department; his article "Balanced Statistics Under the Current Situation" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 p 3)

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF]

Head of the Regional and National Planning Department, State Planning Commission; his article "Some Thoughts on Planning Funding for Local Capital Construction" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA Aug 84 p 9)

Hoàng Thanh Căn [HOANGF THANH CAANJ]

Secretary of the CPV Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; his article "Phuc Tho Strikes to Riches by Properly Exploiting Labor, Land and Managerial Changes" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Nov 84 p 3)

Hoàng Đức Chân [HOANGF DUWCS CHAANS]

*Head of the Bac Thai Medical College; a member of the Tay minority; his article "The Responsibility for Training Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 21 Nov 84 p 5)

Ngô Ngọc Cđ [NGOO NGOCJ CUW]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; on 15-16 August 1984 he attended a provincial conference on cost accounting, statistics and economic information. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 p 32)

Đôn Văn Cước [DOON VAWN CUWOWCS]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Bac Thai Province; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 14-16 June 1984 he attended a congress of practitioners of traditional medicine in his province. (TAP CHI Y HOC CO TRUYEN DAN TOC VIETNAM Aug 84 p 33)

Trần Đình Cửu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Deputy commander, 7th Military Region; *head of the Political Department, 7th Military Region; his article recalling the struggle against the French appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Sep 84 p 3)

Lê Đức Dũng [LEE DAWCS ZUNGX]

*Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the National Assembly and the Council of State; on 23 October 1984 he attended a reception for a GDR People's Chamber delegation. (HANOI MOI 25 Oct 84 p 1)

Minh Đạt [MINH DATJ]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; head of the Agriculture Department of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; on 17 October 1984 he presided over a conference devoted to the family economy. (HANOI MOI 20 Oct 84 p 1)

Thần Thanh Đạt [TRAANF THANH DATJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dai Loc District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; he was mentioned in an article on the development of communications and transportation in his district. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 8 Nov 84 p 3)

Phùng Đệ [PHUNGF DEEJ]

*Editorial secretary of the education journal GIAO DUC PHO THONG CAP HAI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (GIAO DUC PHO THONG CAP HAI Sep 84 p 26)

Trần Thanh Diệu [TRAANF THANH DIEEUJ]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 inside front cover)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPV; editor-in-chief of the CPV party newspaper NHAN DAN; on 19 November 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the newspaper DOC LAP. (DOC LAP 28 Nov 84 p 2)

Nam Hà [NAM HAF]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Nghĩa Bình Province; on 22 September 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the publication of the 1,000th issue of the provincial newspaper NGHIA BINH. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Sep 84 p 4)

Lê Đức Hào [LEE DUWCS HAOR]

First deputy chief of the Railway General Department; his article "The Railway Sector Improves Planning and Financing" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 1 Nov 84 p 1)

Đương Phú Hiệp [ZUWOWNG PHUS HIEEPJ]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the philosophy journal TAP CHI TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TRIET HOC Sep 84 p 1)

Huỳnh Văn Hoàng [HUYNHF VAWN HOANGF]

Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Polytechnic University; his article "Problems With the Quality of University Training" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 16 Oct 84 p 2)

Lê Át Hới [LEE AATS HOWIJ]

*Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; *vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 23 Oct 84 he attended a reception for a GDR People's Chamber delegation. (HANOI MOI 25 Oct 84 p 1)

Hồ Văn Hưng [HOOF VAWN HUWNG] aka Ho Cong Kieu [HOF COONG KIEEUF], deceased

Born on 6 December 1920 at Go Cong Town, Tien Giang Province; member of the CPV; former secretary of the South Vietnam Railway Trade Union; former secretary of the CPV Committee 3d Precinct Railway; he was in retirement at the time of his death at the Thong Nhat Hospital, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 5 Oct 84 p 4)

Ngô Văn Khẩu [NOONG VAWN KHAAUF], *Colonel

*Deputy commander, Mt. 79 Corps; he was mentioned in an article about the athletic prowess of a subordinate regiment of his organization. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Nov 84 p 4)

Ung Ngọc Ky [UNG NGOCJ KY]

Vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Switzerland Front Association; on 11 October 1984 he attended a reception for visiting delegations of Soviet-Vietnam friendship associations. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 12 Oct 84 p 1)

Vũ Lăng [VUX LAWNG], Lieutenant General

*Director of the Ground Forces Academy, Dalat; he was mentioned in an article recalling the struggle against the French. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Sep 84 p 3)

Phan Như Lâm [PHAN NHUW LAAM]

*Secretary of the Youth Union Group, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article on youth union activities in his province appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Sep 84 p 22)

Bùi Văn Loát [BUIF VAWN LOATS]

*Head of the Statistics Department, Thanh Hoa Province; on 15-16 September 1984 he participated in a provincial conference on cost accounting, statistics and economic information. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 p 32)

Bùi Xuân Lộc [BUIF XUAAN LOOCJ]

*Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 18 October 1984 he participated in an awards ceremony at Hanoi Library. (HANOI MOI 19 Oct 84 p 1)

Xuân Lộc [XUAAN LOCCJ]

Member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; president of the Hanoi Red Cross Association; on 30 October 1984 he visited the Trau Quy Mental Hospital. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Lum [TRAANF LUM]

*Editor-in-chief of the engineering journal KY THUAT CO KHI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CO KHI Sep 84 p 34)

Nguyễn Lúc [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Publisher and editor-in-chief of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 inside front cover)

Đào Xuân Miên [DAOF XUAAN MIEENX]

Vice minister of justice; recently he participated in a symposium in Ho Chi Minh City on socialist law. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 29 Sep 84 p 1)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [HOANGF VIX NAM]

Editor-in-chief of the social science journal THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI Jun 84 p 96)

Trưởng Nam [TRUWOWNGF NAM]

Head of the Materials and Real Property Department, Ministry of Supply; on 28-29 August 84 he attended a conference on property accounting in 1983. (TAP CHI THONG KE Sep 84 p 31)

Trình Văn Ngán [TRINHJ VAWN NGAAN]

*Head of the General Education Level 1-2 Department, Ministry of Education; his article "The Mission of the Basic Level Popular Education School" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO DUC PHO THONG CAP HAI Sep 84 p 1)

Phạm Hùng Phi [PHAMJ HUNGF PHI]

*Vice chairman of the Science and Technology Commission, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Some Immediate Problems in the Management of Science and Technology Tasks in Ho Chi Minh City" appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 26 Sep 84 p 1)

Lê Phiêm [LEE PHIEEMS], deceased

Born in 1927 at Trieu Thanh Village, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; member of the CPV; former standing member of the Worker Proselytizing Section of the Saigon Gia Dinh Zone CPV Committee; former standing member of the Central Committee of the Trade Union Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; deputy head of the International Department of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; he died on 16 October 1984 (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 17 Oct 84 p 4)

Đinh Gia Phong [DINH GIA PHONG]

*Editor-in-chief of the education journal GIAO DUC PHO THONG CAP HAI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (GIAO DUC PHO THONG CAP HAI Sep 84 p 26)

Đặng Duy Phúc [DAWNGJ ZUY PHUCS]

*Deputy director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; his interview on industrial enterprises appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 84 p 3)

Hoàng Quang [HOANGF QUANG], *Colonel

*Deputy chief of staff, Capital Military Region; his article "A Year of Military Training" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 2 Nov 84 p 2)

Trần Hồng Quân [TRAANF HOONGF QUAAN]

Vice minister of higher and vocational education; on 27 October 1983 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the Water Conservancy College. (HANOI MOI 28 Oct 84 p 1)

Trần Ngọc Sung [TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Association of Practitioners of Traditional Medicine; on 14-16 June 1984 he attended a congress of his association in Bac Thai Province. (TAP CHI Y HOC CO TRUYEN DAN TOC VIET NAM Aug 84 p 33)

Đoàn Văn Thái [ZOANX VAWN THAIS]

*Deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article about writing and research in party history. (HANOI MOI 24 Oct 84 p 2)

Nghiêm Văn Thái [NGHIEEM VAWN THAIS]

*Editorial secretary of the social science journal THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI Jun 84 p 96)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THI THANH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City CPV Committee; vice president of the Ho Chi Minh City Branch of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 11 October 1984 she attended a reception for visiting members of Soviet-Vietnam friendship associations. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 12 Oct 84 p 1)

Bui Thành [BUIF THANH]

Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 18 October 1984 he participated in an awards ceremony at the Hanoi Library. (HANOI MOI 19 Oct 84 p 1)

Ngô Bá Thành [NGOO BAS THANH]

Vice chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Branch of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 11 October 1984 she attended a reception for visiting delegations of Soviet-Vietnam friendship associations. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 12 Oct 84 p 1)

Phạm Phương Thảo [PHAMJ PHUWONG THAOR]

*Secretary of the Youth Union Group, Ho Chi Minh City; on 23 September 1984 he participated in ceremonies marking the beginning of work on a statue of Ho Chi Minh. (Ho Chi Minh SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Sep 84 p 1)

Lê Thị [LEE THI]

Editor-in-chief of the philosophy journal TAP CHI TRIET HOC; her name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TRIET HOC Sep 84 p 1)

Ca Lê Thuần [CA LEE THUAANF]

*Member of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; head of the Arts and Letters Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 October 1984 he attended activities marking the upcoming 10th anniversary of the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 3 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Secretary general of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIETNAM 18 Nov 84 p 3)

Huỳnh Văn Tiêng [HUYNHF VAWN TIEENGR]

*Chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City Fatherland Front Committee; on 8 October 1984 he participated in activities marking the 30th anniversary of the liberation of Hanoi. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 9 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Vice minister of education; his article "Skilled Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 21 Nov 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Editor-in-chief of the juvenile mathematics periodical TOAN HOC TUOI TRE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (TOAN HOC TUOI TRE Jun 84 p 1)

Phạm Văn Toán [PHAMJ VAWN TOANR]

Deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics; deputy secretary general of the Catholic Liaison Committee of Hanoi; recently he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam Solidarity Committee of Patriotic Catholics. (NGUOI CONG GIAO VIET NAM 18 Nov 84 p 3)

Trưởng Bình Tông [TRUWONG BINHR TONGF]

Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 2 October 1984 he attended activities marking the upcoming 10th anniversary of the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 3 Oct 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tranh [NGUYEENX DINHF TRANH]

*Deputy head of the Government Energy Board; vice minister of power; on 21-22 and 27-28 August 1984 he attended conferences in Ho Chi Minh City and Danang to examine national energy policy. (TAP SAN DIEN LUC Aug 84 p 30)

Nguyễn Hữu Trí [NGUYEENX HUWUX TRIS], Colonel

Deputy commander, Ho Chi Minh City Military Command; standing member of the Military Draft Council; on 10 October 1984 he reported to the People's Committee on military draft activities during 1984. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 12 Oct 84 p 1)

Bùi Triền [BUIF TRIEENJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of the Firefighter Police, Hanoi; his article "With the Firefighter Police Through 30 Years of Fighting and Building" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 31 Oct 84 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Trinh [NGUYEENX MANHJ TRINHJ]

*Standing member of the CPV Committee, Nghia Binh Province; on 22 September 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the publication of the 1,000th issue of the provincial newspaper NGHIA BINH. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 30 Sep 84 p 4)

Nguyễn Tấn Gi Trọng [NGUYEENX TAANS GI TRONGJ]

Standing member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Democratic Party; deputy editor-in-chief for politics of the Democratic Party newspaper DOC LAP; on 19 November 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the newspaper DOC LAP. (DOC LAP 28 Nov 84 p 2)

Võ Văn Trúc [VOX VAWN TRUCS]

*Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 25 September 1984 he attended ceremonies marking the beginning of work on a statue of Ho Chi Minh. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 25 Sep 84 p 1)

Trần Trường [TRAANF TRUOWONG]

*Standing member of the CPV Committee, Dac Lac Province; *vice chairman of the People's Committee, Dac Lac Province; recently he attended a conference on the transportation situation in his province. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 1 Nov 84 p 3)

Vũ Anh Tuấn [VUX ANH TUAANS]

Standing member of the CPV Committee; Hanoi; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the CPV Committee; Hanoi; on 18 October 1984 he participated in an awards ceremony at the Hanoi Library. (HANOI MOI 19 Oct 84 p 1)

Vũ Anh Tuấn [VUX ANH TUAANS]

Standing member of the CPV Committee, Hanoi; *vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; president of the Hanoi Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 5 November 1984 he attended the inaugural of 9 chapter of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association at the Dong Anh II State Farm. (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 84 p 1)

Ngô Đạt Tú [NGOO DATJ TUWS]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the juvenile mathematics journal TOAN HOC TUOI TRE; his name appeared in the masthead of the cited source. (TOAN HOC TUO TRE Jun 84 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Ty [NGUYEENX VAWN TYS]

*Secretary of the CPV Committee, Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province; his article about his district appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Nov 84 p 58)

Nguyễn Uyên [NGUYEENX UYEENR]

*Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Bac Province; his article "Why Is the Work of the Front Emphasized in Luc Ngan District" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 21 Nov 84 p 2)

Lê Quỳnh Vân [LEE QUYNHF VAAN]

*Deputy head of the International Department of the CPV Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 3 October 1984 he attended the departure of a municipal delegation for the German Democratic Republic. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 4 Oct 84 p 1)

Lưu Khánh Vân [LUWU KHANHS VAAN]

*Acting secretary of the CPV Committee, Long Phu District, Cuu Long Province; his article about his district appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG SAN Nov 84 p 49)

Bào Huy Vũ [DAOH HUY VUX]

Former commander of the Armored Branch, VPA; he was mentioned in an article recalling the struggle against the French. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Sep 84 p 3)

Nguyễn Vương [NGUYEENX VUWOWNGJ]

Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Bureau, CPV Committee, Hanoi; on 23 October 1984 he attended a reception for a GDR People's Chamber delegation. (HANOI MOI 25 Oct 84 p 1)

CSO: 4209/127

- END -

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

28 Jan 1985